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Abermarle-street, December, 1862.

Professor FRANKLAND, F.R.S. will DELIVER, during the CHRISTMAS VACATION, a Course of SIX LECTURES on AIR and WATER, adapted to a Juvenile auditory. They will commence on Saturday the 27th, at 3 o'clock, and continue on Tuesday, 30th December, Thursday, 1st January, Saturday, 3rd, Tuesday, 6th, Thursday, 8th, Saturday, 10th, and Tuesday, 13th January, 1863. Subscribers to the Royal Institution are admitted to this Course on the payment of One Guinea each, and children under Sixteen years of age, Half-a-Guinea. A syllabus may be obtained at the Royal Institution. Subscribers to all the Courses of Lectures delivered in the Session pay Two Guineas.

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24, Old Bond-street, November, 1862.

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Under

Rain' Deer—n.—see Reindeer.

Under

Rane or Rane' Deer, n. [A. S. ran, a deer; a reindeer.] See Reindeer.

And under

Rein'deer (rān'dēr), n. [A. S. hranas, reindeer, and deor, deer; Dut. rendier; Ger. renn-thier; Dan. rennsdyr; Icel. hreindyr.] (Zo-ol.) A species of deer of several varieties, having branched, recurved, round antlers, the summits of which are palmated, found in Northern Europe, Asia, and America; *Cervus turandus* of Linnaeus, *Cervus rangifer* of Ray, *Tarandus rangifer* of Bonaparte.

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LITERATURE

The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. With an Introduction, giving some Outlines of his Character. (Murray.)

In this very wise world a man may enjoy one of two kinds of fame, one of which may be called popularity, the other reputation. He may be liked for his winsome ways, or he may be prized for his noble soul. In every club, in almost every drawing-room, you meet these types of an outward and of an inward grace. The first, perhaps, will always have the more noisy following; though the second will assuredly command a more permanent interest in the heart. There is the gracious and yielding fellow, in whose presence you feel the spirits brighten and the temper smooth, after a fashion which is at once unconscious and delightful. You like to meet that man at a dinner, though he may not be so wise, or witty, or influential as many more. You find a pleasure in his society as in sunshine; gaze on him as on wine in a glass; discover in him a savour as of rich meats, and a perfume as of fresh flowers. He may not be a good man. Often enough he is a very bad man, a trifler, an egotist, an ingrate; one who would borrow his host's money, sneer at his taste, and abuse his cheer; slight his friend's fame for the sake of a joke, or destroy his peace of mind for ever in vanity and sport. On the other side, there is the noble fellow, who is less visibly alluring, for in his proud, just, sensitive nature he can neither smile a lie nor tell one. This man you might not care to meet at a club dinner or in a summer picnic; but you would very much like to find him at your right hand in a storm or charge. You could trust him with your secret, with your property, with your child. He would have in all serious things the advantage over your easy and delightful fellow which character has over manner. Had your friends been princes, the pleasant one might have been a Prince Regent, the just one a Prince Consort.

The story of Prince Albert's public life will be a very curious one, when told from the inner side of it. The Prince appears to have kept a diary, in which he entered, not only passing facts, but summaries and judgments on them. The Queen has chosen, in the present volume, to take from this diary a very important extract, on the Prince's refusal to accept the command of the English army in the year 1850. Some day such a diary may be given to the world, not in part, but in the mass. It might turn out to be the monument worthiest of the Prince's fame. In the mean time there are lights by which we may discern some portion of that lofty spirit. In the broad sense of the word which we have suggested, the Prince was never popular in the land of his adoption. He was too good a man to catch idle applause. Though handsome, he was not showy; though courteous, he was not familiar. He made no jests at the dinner-table; never drank with good fellows; kept no racehorses or betting lists; and felt more interest in a drawing by Raphael than in all the annals of the prize-ring. He had no questionable male or female favourites; preferred a book to a pack of cards, and the laughter of children to the noise of the dice-box. Moreover, he possessed in a rare degree of development the virtue of commercial probity. He paid his own debts. Add to all these things, that he was wise beyond his years and his generation as to all outward affairs of men—that he saw how much true wisdom lay

for him in a policy of reserve, and that he obeyed the suggestions of that wisdom by extraordinary acts of self-effacement, of which the world knew nothing—and who will wonder that some people should have thought him wanting in the qualities of a good fellow?

From the first year of his married life in England, the Prince had put himself in the position of a man who had to conceal, as it were, himself, and to make his life a part of the Queen's. To use his own words, now quoted by Her Majesty, which very well describe the situation,—"A female sovereign has a great many disadvantages in comparison with a king; yet, if she is married, and her husband understands and does his duty, her position, on the other hand, has many compensating advantages, and, in the long run, will be found even to be stronger than that of a male sovereign. But this requires that the husband should entirely sink his own individual existence in that of his wife; that he should aim at no power by himself or for himself—should shun all ostentation—assume no separate responsibility before the public, but make his position entirely a part of hers—fill up every gap which as a woman she would naturally leave in the exercise of her regal functions—continually and anxiously watch every part of the public business, in order to be able to advise and assist her at any moment in any of the multifarious and difficult questions or duties brought before her, sometimes international, sometimes political, or social or personal. As the natural head of her family, superintendent of her household, manager of her private affairs, sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the Government, he is besides the husband of the Queen, the tutor of the Royal children, the private secretary of the Sovereign, and her permanent Minister."

The position thus painted was so fully seized and so well worked out, that for many years the public scarcely ever thought of the Prince at all. If he chanced to be named in the journals, it was in some commonplace, perhaps foolish, connexion—as leading the sport in a battue, as making soldiers' caps, or even as feeding kine. The popular caricatures, both in journals and in flying sheets, caught him in the fact of dandling a child or getting-up baby-linen. A few, who felt his influence, clear, strong, steady, in every branch of the Government, thanked Heaven for it, and held their peace. The majority of mankind supposed that he was fattening pigs, inventing shakos and cheapening pictures all this while. Every one who came in contact with him owned his versatility and superiority; but that he was actually ruling England, and through England Europe and the world, only a very few could guess. When a clever writer, about a dozen years ago, put him at the very head of our governing classes, the world was taken by surprise, and laughed at this classification as an excellent jest. The art by which he effaced himself was so complete, that the public never saw the art or suspected the effacement. It was not, perhaps, until about the year 1850, the year of organization for the Great Exhibition, that the busy world began to feel conscious of his varied powers. From that date, however, no man of sense could have any doubt of those powers being vast in scale and exercised on the highest objects of humane and social life.

In that year, the Duke of Wellington, then eighty-two years of age, and still remembering the war in which he had borne so great a part, proposed that the Prince, as Her Majesty's other self, should assume the chief command of

the British army. The interviews of the aged Duke and the youthful Prince were private, and the communications confidential. The public scarcely heard of the affair. Some newspapers referred to rumours of such a negotiation being afoot, though only to denounce the grasping and insatiable ambition of the Prince. In justice to the dead, Her Majesty has now made known the truth, from a memorandum drawn up at the time, accompanied by two or three letters which passed between the Prince and the Duke. "In allowing this memorandum of the Prince to be published," says the editor of these Speeches, "the Queen is also actuated by another motive. It affords Her Majesty a fitting opportunity for expressing, in the most clear and ample manner, that which for many years she has desired to express. During the Prince's life the Queen often longed to make known to the world the ever-present, watchful, faithful, invaluable aid which she received from the Prince Consort in the conduct of the public business. Her Majesty could hardly endure even then to be silent on this subject, and not to declare how much her reign owed to him. And now the Queen can no longer refrain from uttering what she has so long felt, and from proclaiming the irreparable loss to the public service, as well as to herself and to her family, which the Prince's death has occasioned. The position of Her Majesty, for many years accustomed to this loving aid, and now suddenly bereft of it, can with difficulty be imagined to the full extent of its heaviness and its sadness. Desolate and sombre, as the Queen most deeply feels, lies the way before her;—a path, however, of duty and of labour, which, relying on the loyal attachment and sympathy of her people, she will, with God's blessing, strive to pursue; but where she fears her faltering steps will often show they lack the tender and affectionate support which, on all occasions, Her Majesty was wont to receive from her beloved husband, the Prince." Very tender and precious words, warm from the heart of the august sufferer!

The Duke, it appears, went down to Windsor on a visit; the Prince went to his room, when the aged warrior gave his reasons for thinking that the Queen's husband ought to assume the Command-in-Chief. The Prince raised some objections to the details, not having yet had time to decide on the principles. The Duke said he had thoroughly considered these things. He had always stood up for the principle of the army being commanded by the Sovereign, and he had endeavoured to make the practice agree with that theory by scrupulously taking on every point the Queen's pleasure before he acted. But, were he gone, he saw no security, unless the Prince undertook the command, and thus supplied what was deficient in the constitutional working of the theory arising from the circumstance of the Sovereign being a lady. The Prince asked time to consider the proposal. On the evening of the same day, the Queen, the Prince and the Duke sat together in Her Majesty's room at Windsor to talk over the affair. The artists will surely not forget this group. The talk was easy and earnest. This is the Prince's own report:—

"After having set out by saying he was most anxious to let the Queen know and feel all he knew and felt about it—in fact, to think aloud—the Duke repeated what he had said to me in the morning, and we discussed the question further. I said that there were several points which still required to be considered. . . . The offer was so tempting for a young man, that I felt bound to look most closely to all the objections to it in order to come to a right decision.

... The Queen, as a lady, was not able at all times to perform the many duties imposed upon her; moreover, she had no private secretary who worked for her, as former Sovereigns had had. The only person who helped her and who could assist her in the multiplicity of work which ought to be done by the Sovereign was myself. I should be very sorry to undertake any duty which would absorb my time and attention so much for one department as to interfere with my general usefulness to the Queen. ... The Queen added, that I already worked harder than she liked to see and than she thought was good for my health, which I did not allow—answering that, on the contrary, business must naturally increase with time, and ought to increase, if the Sovereign's duties to the country were to be thoroughly performed; but that I was anxious no more should fall upon her than could be helped. The Duke seemed struck with this consideration, and said he had not overlooked it, but might not have given it all the weight it deserved, and that he would reflect further upon it. We agreed at last that this question could not be satisfactorily solved unless we knew the exact duties which had to be performed; and the Queen charged the Duke to draw up a memorandum in which these should be detailed, and his general opinion explained, so that we might find a decision on that paper. This the Duke promised to do.

After taking time for thought, with his mind clear as to his duty, the Prince went to the Duke of Wellington's room, and had a further conversation, which is also recorded:

"Windsor Castle, April 6, 1860.

"After a good deal of reflection on the Duke of Wellington's proposal, I went to pay him a visit yesterday morning in his room, and found him prepared with his memorandum, which he handed me. After having read it, I said to him that I must consider my position as a whole, which was that of the Consort and confidential adviser and assistant of a female Sovereign. Her interest and good should stand foremost, and all other considerations must be viewed in reference to this, and in subordination to it. The question then was simply whether I should not weaken my means of attending to all parts of the constitutional position alike—political, social, and moral—if I devoted myself to a special branch, however important that might be; and that I was afraid this would be the consequence of my becoming Commander-in-Chief. It was quite true that the Sovereign being a lady naturally weakened her relation to the army, and that the duty rested upon me of supplying that deficiency, and would do so still more when the protection which the Duke afforded to the Crown should be unfortunately withdrawn. But I doubted whether this might not be accomplished without my becoming especially responsible for the command of the army. There was no branch of public business in which I was not now supporting the Queen."

The end of it was that the Prince declined the offer made to him; an instance of sagacity for which the public gave him no credit, through not being aware of the facts which Her Majesty has now been pleased to make known.

It is likely that the outside world will find itself as much surprised on other points whenever it shall please the Queen to publish a Life of Albert the Good.

The speeches and papers, edited with good sense and good taste, are now published with Her Majesty's sanction, and, indeed, at her desire. A full-length portrait of the Prince, which we may perhaps describe as in water-colour rather than in oil, completes the vo-

lume, gracefully. The writer of this descriptive piece says:—

"The Prince had a noble presence. His carriage was erect: his figure betokened strength and activity; and his demeanour was dignified. He had a staid, earnest, thoughtful look when he was in a grave mood; but when he smiled (and this is what no portrait can tell of a man) his whole countenance was irradiated with pleasure; and there was a pleasant sound and a heartiness about his laugh which will not soon be forgotten by those who were wont to hear it. He was very handsome as a young man; but, as often happens with thoughtful men who go through a good deal, his face grew to be a finer face than the early portraits of him promised; and his countenance never assumed a nobler aspect, nor had more real beauty in it, than in the last year or two of his life. The character is written in the countenance, however difficult it may be to decipher; and in the Prince's face there were none of those fatal lines which indicate craft or insincerity, greed or sensuality; but all was clear, open, pure-minded and honest. Marks of thought, of care, of studiousness, were there; but they were accompanied by signs of a soul at peace with itself, and which was troubled chiefly by its love for others, and its solicitude for their welfare. Perhaps the thing of all others that struck an observer most when he came to see the Prince nearly, was the originality of his mind; and it was an originality divested from all eccentricity. He would insist on thinking his own thoughts upon every subject that came before him; and, whether he arrived at the same results as other men, or gainsaid them, his conclusions were always adopted upon laborious reasonings of his own. The next striking peculiarity about the Prince was his extreme quickness—intellectually speaking. He was one of those men who seem always to have all their powers of thought at hand, and all their knowledge readily producible. In serious conversation he was perhaps the first man of his day. He was a very sincere person in his way of talking; so that, when he spoke at all upon any subject, he never played with it: he never took one side of a question because the person he was conversing with had taken the other: and, in fact, earnest discussion was one of his greatest enjoyments. He was very patient in bearing criticism and contradiction; and, indeed, rather liked to be opposed, so that from opposition he might elicit truth, which was always his first object. He delighted in wit and humour, and, in his narration of what was ludicrous, threw just so much of imitation into it as would enable you to bring the scene vividly before you, without at the same time making his imitation in the least degree ungraceful. There have been few men who have had a greater love of freedom, in its deepest and in its widest sense, than the Prince Consort. Indeed, in this respect he was even more English than the English themselves. A strong characteristic of the Prince's mind was its sense of duty. He was sure to go rigidly through anything he had undertaken to do; and he was one of those few men into whose minds questions of self-interest never enter, or are absolutely ignored, when the paramount obligation of duty is presented to them. If he had been a sovereign prince, and, in a moment of peril, had adopted a form of constitution which was opposed to his inclination or his judgment, he would still have abided by it strictly when quiet times came; and the change, if change there was to be, must have come from the other parties to the contract, and not from him. He was too great a man to wish to rule, if the power was to be purchased by anything having the reality, or even the semblance, of

dishonour. It is not too much to say, that if he had been placed in the position of Washington, he could have played the part of Washington, taking what honour and power his fellow-citizens were pleased to give him, and not asking, or scheming for any more. ... There was one very rare quality to be noticed in the Prince,—that he had the greatest delight in anybody else saying a fine saying or doing a great deed. He would rejoice over it, and talk about it, for days; and whether it was a thing nobly said or done by a little child or by a veteran statesman it gave him equal pleasure. He delighted in humanity doing well on any occasion and in any manner. This is surely very uncommon. We meet with people who can say fine sayings, and even do noble actions, but who are not very fond of dwelling upon the great sayings or noble deeds of other persons. But, indeed, throughout his career, the Prince was one of those who threw his life into other people's lives, and lived in them. And never was there an instance of more unselfish and chivalrous devotion than that of his to his Consort-Sovereign and to his adopted country. That Her reign might be great and glorious; that his adopted country might excel in art, in science, in literature, and, what was dearer still to him, in social well-being, formed ever his chief hope and aim. And he would have been contented to have been very obscure, if these high aims and objects could in the least degree have thereby been furthered and secured. ... A biographer who has some very beautiful character to describe, and who knows the unwillingness that there is in the world to accept, without much qualification, great praise of any human being, will almost be glad to have any small defect to note in his hero. It gives some relief to the picture, and it adds verisimilitude. This defect (if so it can be called) in the Prince consisted in a certain appearance of shyness, which he never conquered. And, in truth, it may be questioned whether it is a thing that can be conquered, though large converse with the world may enable a man to conceal it. Much might be said to explain and justify this shyness in the Prince; but there it was, and no doubt it sometimes prevented his high qualities from being at once observed and fully estimated. It was the shyness of a very delicate nature, that is not sure it will please, and is without the confidence and the vanity which often go to form characters that are outwardly more genial."

We will not weaken the beauty of this description by adding one word of comment.

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With his first view of New York Mr. Russell was by no means delighted. As he

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drove (March 16, 1861) from the Custom House to the Clarendon Hotel in an old-fashioned hackney-coach, high in the axle and weak in the springs, over an abominable pavement, plunging into mud-holes and squashing through heaps of dirty snow, he was far from pleased with the narrow streets of mean wooden houses, of which strong proportion consisted of *lagerbier* saloons, whisky-shops, oyster-rooms, and billiard and smoking establishments. "The crowds on the pavements were very much what a stranger would be likely to see in a very bad part of London, Antwerp or Hamburg, with a dash of the noisy exuberance which proceeds from the high animal spirits that defy police regulations, and are superior to police force, called 'rowdyism.'" By degrees, as the long, tortuous drive came nearer to its destination, the aspect of the Empire City improved; and when the stranger had passed down Broadway, blazing with lights, gay with shop-windows, thronged in spite of the mud with well-dressed people, pervaded by strings of omnibuses, and abounding in brilliantly-illuminated saloons, concert-rooms, restaurants and monster hotels, he had seen as striking a contrast as can be found in the street-life of any city in the world.

At the Clarendon, in Fifth Avenue, and in less aristocratic quarters, talk ran on the President's Inaugural Message, the probable fate of Forts Sumter and Pickens, the chances of a general secession of the Southern States, and the merits of the new Government. In the crowded bar of the Clarendon Hotel, several gentlemen maintained that "the majority of the people of New York, and all the respectable people, were disgusted at the election of such a fellow as Lincoln to be President, and would back the Southern States if it came to a split." In every quarter want of sympathy and respect for the new President and his Cabinet was apparent, the chief being ordinarily designated the "Rail-Splitter" in newspaper articles and dinner-table conversations; whilst his subordinates were described as "obscure or undistinguished men." Fashionable ladies were turning up their noses at "these people," and repeating anecdotes about homely Mrs. Lincoln, similar in tone and truthfulness to the stories pinned by London quidnuncs on poor Mrs. Hudson during the brief reign of the Railway King. On the second day after his arrival in New York, Mr. Russell witnessed the celebration of St. Patrick's Festival, when the valiant Col. Corcoran with his badly-drilled regiment rendered to Irishism the homage which he refused to pay to the Prince of Wales. The principal personages in the demonstration were small local politicians and wealthy storekeepers; "but the mass were of the small *bourgeoisie*. Such a man as Mr. O'Conor, who may be considered at the head of the New York bar, for instance, would not take part in it." Still the display was sufficiently imposing to wring from Mr. Russell a public avowal that he "had never seen so many good hats and coats in an assemblage of Irishmen in any other part of the world." The descriptions of Fifth Avenue dinner-parties and receptions are the best glimpses into the highest New York society hitherto given by an English writer; and the brief notes of New York table-talk are valuable illustrations of the views taken by enlightened Americans on public affairs. For instance, Mr. Russell records that conversation with such men as the Hon. Horatio Seymour (former Governor of New York), Mr. Tylden (an acute lawyer), and Mr. Bancroft, left on his mind an impression that "the Government could not employ force to prevent Secession, or to compel States which had seceded by the will of the

people to acknowledge the Federal power. In fact, according to them, the Federal Government was the mere machine put forward by a Society of Sovereign States as a common instrument for certain ministerial acts, more particularly those which affected the external relations of the Confederation."

Leaving the New Yorkers incredulous and apathetic as to the danger which was imminent over the Union, the writer proceeded to Washington, where he received from Mr. Lincoln and his Government more attention than the Court of St. James's is wont to pay to foreign correspondents; attention, doubtless, intended to conciliate an observer whose opinion would influence European feeling. The President and the Secretary of State lost no time in asking him to dinner; the former of the two magnates, on his first reception of the emissary from Printing House Square, saying, "Mr. Russell, I am very glad to make your acquaintance, and to see you in this country. The London *Times* is one of the greatest powers in the world; in fact, I don't know anything which has much more power, except, *perhaps*, the *Mississippi*. I am glad to know you as its minister." And a few days later, the "first lady" in the Union, doing honour to the Special Correspondent at Willard's Hotel, sent him "a magnificent bouquet of flowers, with a card attached to them with Mrs. Lincoln's compliments, and another card announcing that she had a reception at three o'clock." On presenting himself at the White House in answer to this invitation, Mr. Russell found only two or three ladies in the drawing-room, the fair rulers of Washington fashion not having at that time agreed to rally round the country lawyer's wife.

Willard's Hotel and the White House were equally fruitful of amusement for the London observer. The former (where 2,500 people dined daily in the public room) was thronged with place-seekers, who were literally to be numbered by thousands; and the eagerness with which this multitude followed the hunt after office was grotesquely outspoken. As soon as a senator appeared in the hall of the hotel, he was pounced upon by a quick expectant of promotion, or by a clamorous pack of patriots, all anxious to whisper a word in his ear. A glass door enabled men in the shaving-room to witness what went on in the great hall; and on one occasion, while Mr. Russell was under a hairdresser's hands, he saw a well-soaped politician by his side spring from his seat to the glass door, and rush into the crowded hall, exclaiming, "Senator! Senator! hallo!" But the senator made good his escape from the pursuer, who, with a face half-covered with lather and a white bib tucked under his chin, returned to the shaving-room and resumed his seat under a negro servant's razor. Another gentleman, burning with a noble enthusiasm to serve his country, is mentioned, "who having been informed that he could not get a judgeship, condescended to seek a place in the Post-office, and finally applied to Mr. Chase to be appointed keeper of a 'lighthouse,' he was not particular where." The prodigious size of Willard's Hotel,—where some two or three thousand gentlemen not only find bed and board, but a bill of fare so various that a separate breakfast for a man of simple tastes consists of "black tea and toast, scrambled eggs, fresh spring shad, wild pigeon, pigs' feet, two robins on toast, oysters, and divers breads and cakes,"—leads the writer to reflect on the administrative talent requisite for its successful management. The Americans, indeed, rank the art of hotel-keeping so high, that they have a common saying, "Brown is a clever man, but he can't manage an hotel."

Leaving the hubbub, and phiz-drinks, and constant spitting of Millard's, the reader is permitted to follow Mr. Russell to the aristocratic seclusion of the White House. The servant who took the guest's hat was slow to believe that the gentleman was invited. "He was," says the Diary, "particularly inquisitive as to my name and condition in life; and when he heard I was not a minister, he seemed inclined to question my right to be there at all; 'for,' said he, 'there are none but members of the Cabinet, and their wives and daughters, dining here to-day.' Eventually he relaxed, instructed me how to place my hat so that it would be exposed to no indignity, and informed me that I was about to participate in a prandial enjoyment of no ordinary character." Mr. Jeames having been thus conciliated, the reporter was led to the reception-room:—

"Mrs. Lincoln was already seated to receive her guests. She is of the middle age and height, of a plumpness degenerating to the *embonpoint* natural to her years; her features are plain, her nose and mouth of an ordinary type, and her manners and appearance homely, stiffened, however, by the consciousness that her position requires her to be something more than plain Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the Illinois lawyer; she is profuse in the introduction of the word 'sir' in every sentence, which is now almost an Americanism confined to certain classes, although it was once as common in England. Her dress I shall not attempt to describe, though it was very gorgeous and highly coloured. She handled a fan with much energy, displaying a round, well-proportioned arm, and was adorned with some simple jewellery. Mrs. Lincoln struck me as being desirous of making herself agreeable; and I own I was agreeably disappointed, as the Secessionist ladies at Washington had been amusing themselves by anecdotes which could scarcely have been founded on fact."

The portrait of the host is thus given in another chapter:—

"Soon afterwards there entered, with a shambling, loose, irregular, almost unsteady gait, a tall, lank, lean man, considerably over six feet in height, with stooping shoulders, long pendulous arms, terminating in hands of extraordinary dimensions, which, however, were far exceeded in proportion by his feet. He was dressed in an ill-fitting, wrinkled suit of black, which put one in mind of an undertaker's uniform at a funeral; round his neck a rope of black silk was knotted in a large bulb, with flying ends projecting beyond the collar of his coat; his turned-down shirt-collar disclosed a sinewy muscular yellow neck, and above that, nestling in a great black mass of hair, bristling and compact like a ruff of mourning pins, rose the strange quaint face and head, covered with its thatch of wild republican hair, of President Lincoln. The impression produced by the size of his extremities, and by his flapping and wide projecting ears, may be removed by the appearance of kindness, sagacity, and the awkward *bonhomie* of his face; the mouth is absolutely prodigious; the lips, straggling and extending almost from one line of black beard to the other, are only kept in order by two deep furrows from the nostril to the chin; the nose itself—a prominent organ—stands out from the face, with an inquiring, anxious air, as though it were sniffing for some good thing in the wind; the eyes dark, full, and deeply set, are penetrating, but full of an expression which almost amounts to tenderness; and above them projects the shaggy brow, running into the small hard frontal space, the development of which can scarcely be estimated accurately, owing to the irregular flocks of thick hair carelessly brushed across it."

The portrait of the Secretary of State is given in a less coarse but even more forcible caricature:—

"Mr. Seward is a slight, middle-sized man, of feeble build, with the stoop contracted from sedentary habits and application to the desk, and has a peculiar attitude when seated, which immediately attracts attention. A well-formed and large head is placed on a long, slender neck, and projects over the

chest in an argumentative kind of way, as if the keen eyes were seeking for an adversary; the mouth is remarkably flexible, large but well-formed, the nose prominent and aquiline, the eyes secret, but penetrating, and lively with humour of some kind twinkling about them; the brow bold and broad, but not remarkably elevated; the white hair silvery and fine—a subtle, quick man, rejoicing in power, given to perorate and to oracular utterances, fond of *bardigage*, bursting with the importance of state mysteries, and with the dignity of directing the foreign policy of the greatest country—as all Americans think—in the world."

Before dinner, "Uncle Abe" gave the following specimen of his humour and usual mode of dealing with opposition in his Cabinet:—

"In the conversation which occurred before dinner, I was amused to observe the manner in which Mr. Lincoln used the anecdotes for which he is famous. Where men bred in courts, accustomed to the world, or versed in diplomacy, would use some subterfuge, or would make a polite speech, or give a shrug of the shoulders as the means of getting out of an embarrassing position, Mr. Lincoln raises a laugh by some bold west-country anecdote, and moves off in the cloud of merriment produced by his joke. Thus, when Mr. Bates was remonstrating apparently against the appointment of some indifferent lawyer to a place of judicial importance, the President interposed with, 'Come now, Bates, he's not half as bad as you think. Besides that, I must tell you, he did me a good turn long ago. When I took to the law, I was going to court one morning, with some ten or twelve miles of bad road before me, and I had no horse. The judge overtook me in his waggon. "Hollo, Lincoln! Are you not going to the courthouse? Come in and I'll give you a seat." Well, I got in, and the judge went on reading his papers. Presently the waggon struck a stump on one side of the road; then it hopped off to the other. I looked out, and I saw the driver was jerking from side to side in his seat; so says I, "Judge, I think your coachman has been taking a little drop too much this morning."—Well, I declare, Lincoln,' said he, "I should not much wonder if you are right, for he has nearly upset me half-a-dozen of times since starting." So, putting his head out of the window, he shouted, "Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!" Upon which, pulling up his horses, and turning round with great gravity, the coachman said, "By gorr! that's the first rightful decision you have given for the last twelvemonth." Whilst the company were laughing, the President beat a quiet retreat from the neighbourhood of the Attorney-General."

After dinner, other guests appeared, and the conversation turned on politics, when the opinion prevailed that "England was bound by her anti-slavery antecedents to discourage to the utmost any attempts of the South to establish its independence on a slavery basis." Another incident, less important than grave discussion on the moral obligations of Britain, marked the evening. Pointing to the veteran Commodore Stewart, a young lady said, "I suppose, Mr. Russell, you do not admire that officer. . . You know he can't be very much liked by you, because he fought so gallantly against you in the last war, as you must know." The English journalist knew nothing whatever of the veteran's antecedents, but he lacked the courage to say so. "There is," he adds, "a delusion among more than the fair American who spoke to me that we entertain in England the sort of feeling, morbid or wholesome as it may be, in reference to our reverses at New Orleans and elsewhere, that is attributed to Frenchmen respecting Waterloo." Amongst other celebrities met with at Washington was the American Nelson—Lieut. Nelson, of the United States navy—weighing 230 pounds. A bulky American always prides himself on his weight. To such an extent is this singular pride of flesh carried, it is deemed courteous to magnify another's weight. A newspaper article

which met the writer's eye, after enumerating the high intellectual and moral endowments of a popular personage, ended thus, "In fact, he is a remarkably fine, high-toned gentleman, and weighs 210 pounds." To other attentions, doubtless offered under a misapprehension of Mr. Russell's position towards the British public, Mr. Seward added a confidential reading of a despatch which the American Minister in London would soon read to Lord John Russell.

On his road southwards, Mr. Russell found the gentlemen of Baltimore by no means friendly to the new rulers of the Union. "The whole of the landed and respectable classes is with the South. The dislike of the Federal Government at Washington is largely spiced with personal ridicule and contempt of Mr. Lincoln."

Not less than by the apathy of the North was Mr. Russell struck by the earnestness and activity of the South. On all sides were preparations for war. But the prevailing tone of society was by no means such as the imaginative eulogists of the slave-rulers love to attribute to the "gentlemen of the South." Deep drinking, swearing, incessant duelling, loud swagger concerning ancient pedigrees, are the ordinary characteristics of the men whom it is the growing fashion of England to romance about as the descendants of the old English Cavaliers.

"The conversation," says Mr. Russell, after describing his entertainment in an aristocratic planter's mansion, "had altogether very much the same tone which would have probably characterized the talk of a group of Tory Irish gentlemen over their wine sixty years ago, and very pleasant it was." On their pride in gentle ancestry, of which their strongest proofs are usually nothing better than the bold hypotheses of genealogists, Mr. Russell bestows a smile of good-humoured derision, and he repeats the laugh when at a subsequent page of the "Diary" he draws attention to the same vanity amongst the New Englanders, who, not content with tracing their origin to British peers, aver that they are the purest representatives of feudal aristocracy. As to the ferocity and cowardice of Southern duels, Mr. Russell substantiates all that previous English writers have advanced.

"Well," said the Governor of Mississippi, "I think our average in Jackson is a murder a month"; but the Governor used a less offensive term than murder. At Jackson the traveller gained much information about the duello. "I learned," he says, "many valuable facts. I was warned, for example, against the impolicy of trusting to small-bored pistols or to pocket six-shooters in case of a close fight, because, suppose you hit your man mortally, he may still run upon you and rip you up with a bowie-knife before he falls dead; whereas if you drive a good heavy bullet into him, or make a hole in him with a 'Derringer' ball, he gets faintish and drops at once." Here, again, is useful instruction: "If a gentleman with whom you are engaged in altercation moves his hand towards his breeches-pocket or behind his back, you must smash him or shoot him at once, for he is either going to draw his six-shooter, to pull out a bowie-knife, or to shoot you through the lining of his pocket. The latter practice is considered rather ungentlemanly, but it has been more honoured lately in the observance than in the breach." Of Great Britain, the Southern gentlemen displayed equal ignorance and disdain. To them we are a race of cowards, because we have put down duelling, and our country is but "a sort of appanage of their cotton kingdom." Indeed, the old boast of "Cotton is King" was repeated to Mr. Russell with a frequency and an emphasis that sorely irritated him at the time, and make him now say, "Liverpool and Manchester have

obscured all Great Britain to the Southern eye." Another article in the true Southerner's creed is, that "Great Britain is in mortal fear of France, and is abjectly subdued by her great rival." Of New Orleans, Mr. Russell speaks in terms which lead us to believe that its present state under the iron rule of General Butler must be an improvement on its former condition. The blood curdles as the eye reads the description of the New Orleans jail, where murderers and burglars are herded with boys undergoing imprisonment for trifling robberies; where accused persons, waiting for trial, are made to associate with the vilest reprobates of a vicious city, and female pauper lunatics are confined in the same court, though in different galleries, with felons condemned to death. Well may Mr. Russell exclaim, "Shame and horror to a Christian land!" Such is the Special Correspondent's picture of the South, such his description of the Southerners whom Mr. Spence, a few months since, was painting as refined and chivalric gentlemen, anxious to till their ancestral acres in pastoral simplicity, and be at peace with all the world. It is needless to state that Mr. Russell charges the Slave States with being "mainly responsible for the defiant, irritating and insulting tone commonly used to us by American statesmen."

Though Mr. Russell, in judging slave-owners, displays that charity which we have always maintained should be shown to men struggling under a burden transmitted to them from a past generation, he speaks of slavery as an institution with unreserved abhorrence. He allows that Southern proprietors display much personal kindness to their coloured menials, and are prudent enough to keep the "black cattle" on their lands in good working condition; but, these admissions fully and frankly made, he shows the ineradicable evil of slavery, and warmly denounces it as accursed.

Returning from South to North in time to see the memorable panic of Bull Run, Mr. Russell sent to England an account of that affair. The accuracy of the narrative has been put beyond question; but the reporter's fidelity did not preserve him from the odium and persecution which sometimes fall to men who do their duty honestly and fearlessly. The White House and Fifth Avenue no longer smiled upon him. Rowdyism threatened to take his life; and eventually he was deprived, by official shuffling, of the means necessary for the effectual continuance of his labours. Under these circumstances, no course was open to him but to return home.

Mr. D. W. Mitchell, on the title-page of his "Ten Years in the United States," asks, "Why should not the truth be spoken?" Mr. Russell's "Diary" answers the question. Of Mr. Mitchell's book our opinion is far from high. On the great question of slavery he is a feeble echo of those false guides, of late too frequently heard in English society, who, not content with asking sympathy and justice for the slave-owner, would fain have the countrymen of Wilberforce believe that slavery is so wise, humane and beneficial a system, that they ought to pray for its continuance.

Mistress and Maid. By the Author of "John Halifax," &c. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett) The author of this work confesses openly that though she is aware that "books written with a purpose are often disapproved of," yet that she has had a purpose in writing this book,—"a distinct and deliberate purpose from beginning to end." This purpose is a very useful one, namely, a hope to bring about a better understanding between domestic servants and their

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employers; in short, to promote a feeling of sisterly fellowship between mistresses and maids. It is not only the mistresses to whom these pages are addressed: the Author feels a desire that ladies will send the book (provided they approve of the opinions expressed therein) down to their kitchens, and that masters,—“if any read it, for it is not exactly a man's book,—will try to circulate it among mechanics, and mechanics' wives and daughters, that thus it may reach the class for whom it was specially written.” Let us hope that in many kitchens may be found such good, honest, sterling characters as Elizabeth Hand, and that there are mistresses, not a few, equally kind, gentle and considerate as Miss Leaf and her sister Hilary.

The three Misses Leaf were of the race commonly known as “decayed gentlewomen,” descended from a good old country family, but reduced to great poverty, and even want. Johanna Leaf, the elder, is the half-sister of the other two,—a feeble, worn-out, patient invalid, whose whole heart is absorbed in her bright, clever sister Hilary, who had been left to her charge when an infant by a dying mother, and who had become Johanna's “one object in life.”

The third sister, Selina, had in her youth been the belle of the town, but had now subsided into a faded, irritable, discontented woman of forty, making the other sisters uncomfortable, quarrelling with the spoilt boy Ascott (their nephew), and complaining of everybody and everything belonging to her. Selina fancied herself too ill to take any part either in domestic duties, or in teaching in Hilary's little school, consisting of a few tradesmen's children. Miss Johanna was really unfit to undertake any hard work, and Hilary could not afford to leave her scholars; and this is how it first came about that the Misses Leaf decided to keep a servant. The maid, when she came, was “a rather tall, awkward, strongly-built girl of about fifteen”:

“She was not a personable girl, and her clothes did not set her off to advantage. Her cotton frock hung in straight lines down to her ankles, and covering her clumsy-shod feet and woollen stockings; above it was a pinafore: a little shabby shawl pinned at the throat, and pinned very crookedly and carelessly, with an old black bonnet, much too small for her large head and her quantities of ill-kept hair, completed the costume. It cannot be wondered at, that the impression she made at first sight was not particularly favourable, especially to the second Miss Leaf, who, ‘having been handsome herself, was much alive to appearances.’”

But beneath this rough exterior Miss Leaf and Miss Hilary soon discover many valuable qualities. Elizabeth Hand is honest, trustworthy, truthful and industrious; towards her youngest mistress she evinces a strong attachment, and even a loving devotion, which makes her whole nature brighter, and softens her odd, rough manner while in Hilary's presence; and under that young lady's careful tuition, Elizabeth gradually improves and expands into a good, useful, handy little servant-maid, with a few drawbacks of temper and pride, and self-will, no doubt; but who could expect perfection from a maid-of-all-work, but the fastidious Miss Selina? So, on the whole, the mistresses were satisfied with their maid, and the maid with her mistresses. But the troubles of the poor ladies thicken: the little butchers and bakers, Miss Hilary's pupils, fall off sadly,—there are so many better schools in Stowbury. Then, again, young Ascott Leaf, who has gone to London to study medicine, is careless and extravagant, and is in the habit of borrowing a little money from his aunts and forgetting to repay them; and it is thought that by moving to London, and making a home for Ascott,

and obtaining private pupils for Hilary, their condition may be improved. Of course, Elizabeth has her choice of leaving their service, and equally of course refuses indignantly; and the four helpless “unprotected females” arrive one dark, dank, rainy afternoon at the noisy, bustling terminus (where Ascott has forgotten to meet them), with no home, no ideas, no prospects for the future, and very little money for present necessities.

Their life, at first, is dreary enough: a barely-furnished lodging in an obscure quarter; Ascott giving himself great airs, and insisting on his own little personal comforts at any price, but, as usual, not bearing in mind the pound a week which he had agreed to pay his aunts for his own board and lodging. Hilary wanders about seeking employment till her heart fails her for fear of the want that seems to be staring them in the face, and Miss Leaf's health daily becomes weaker. Miss Selina is the only flourishing member of the family. She has come across an old admirer, once a presumptuous grocer's boy at Stowbury, now a vulgar but wealthy merchant in the City. Mr. Peter Ascott is the spoilt nephew's godfather and benefactor, and he makes *that* an excuse for patronizing the good ladies to whom he had looked up with respectful admiration in the days of his youth. He sees Miss Selina again, and his love for her revives, in spite of her forty years and her faded looks; and Selina thinks better of it, and no longer despises Peter's polite attentions, but gracefully yields at the first sight of his smart carriage and his handsome house in Russell Square; and she speedily consents to become Mrs. Ascott, and to do the honours of his table, preferring such fate to the scanty means and the uncomfortable apartments of her sisters. Hilary also finds a friend,—a rough, kind, sensible old Scotch lady, whom she meets with accidentally in a shoemaker's shop, and who wisely persuades her to give up all idea of teaching as a profession, and asks her to keep the accounts and superintend a little shop in Kensington, for which she (Miss Balguider) promises to pay her 100^l. a year.

But it is time to explain that Hilary has a secret which she keeps very deep down in her heart, and which nobody suspects except poor, rough Elizabeth, who notices everything but says nothing, and who watches over Hilary like a faithful dog. This secret it is which prevents Hilary from sinking under her many trials and annoyances. This it is that makes her always sunny, always hopeful and bright and cheerful. Johanna was also, to be sure, always peaceful and contented, with “the unruffled peace of a soul that no worldly storms could disturb overmuch, for it had long since cast anchor in the world unseen.” But Hilary's joy was of another nature than this. She “loved and was beloved again”; and though Robert Lyon was far away in India, she believed in him and trusted him still,—“only just himself, without the slightest reference to his connexions” for he had none, or his “prospects,” which, if he had any, “she did not know of.” Robert Lyon was not even engaged to her; he had only just said to her at parting five little words,—“You must trust me, Hilary;” and Hilary “did trust him, and in the perfectness of that trust her own separate identity, with all its consciousness of pain, seemed annihilated; she did not think of herself at all, only of him, and with him, and for him.” She had no anxiety about her fate. “To her, now, only three alternatives could happen:—were Robert Lyon true to her, she would be his, entirely and devotedly, to the end of her days; did he forsake her, she would forgive him; should he die, she would be faith-

ful to him eternally:” and in this faith Hilary found strength to bear all minor troubles. “In her perfect trust was perfect rest. Whether he ever married her or not, she felt sure, surer and surer every day, that to her had been sent that best blessing, the lot of so few women, a thoroughly good man to be loved by and to love.”

This was the secret strength that supported Hilary through her poverty, and her hard work, and her many struggles and disappointments; and when Miss Balguider offered her a situation in a shop, her one great question was, “What would Robert Lyon say? Would Robert Lyon think less of her (Hilary) because she had to learn to take care of herself, to protect herself, and to act in so many ways for herself, contrary to the natural and right order of things?” “What if he should look down on me? What if he should return and find me different from what he expected?” was Hilary's sole anxiety. And then, as a half-reproach, she heard in fancy the steady, loving voice, which could have calmed her wildest paroxysm of passion and pain, “You must *trust* me, Hilary”; and trust him she would, though he never wrote to her—only now and then to Miss Johanna—for seven long years: and she was justified in so doing. “He was a man to be trusted; no doubt, very like other men, and by no means such a hero to the world at large as this fond girl made him out to be; but Robert Lyon had, with all people and under all circumstances, the character of *reliability*. He had also, you might read it in his face, a quality equally rare—*faithfulness*. Not merely sincerity, but *faithfulness*.”

All the interest of the book centres in Miss Hilary. Elizabeth Hand is only a mere accessory to the plot; and Ascott Leaf, who “could not learn to say no,” and gets himself and his aunts into all sorts of difficulties, is a very secondary consideration. In fact, it is rather relief than otherwise when he disappears for a period of many years. Mrs. Peter Ascott's trials in married life are also comparatively commonplace, and the lesson to mistresses and maids seems to have been forgotten, even by the author herself, in the far deeper interest of Hilary's faithful, never-failing trust in Robert Lyon. When he actually returns from India unchanged, and when, after one narrow escape of going back there again, and the one quarrel (or something very like it) which ensues upon Hilary's steady refusal to leave her sister Johanna, the lovers marry and settle in Liverpool, then the real story of the book is at an end. Elizabeth follows her mistress's example, and has a life-long attachment too; but her hero is not satisfactory or worthy of her in any way, and was no loss at all, either to herself or the story; and “Mrs. Hand” is so thoroughly comfortable and at home as head nurse and housekeeper in Mr. Peter Ascott's establishment, that we really cannot feel called upon to pity her because her “sweetheart” was false to her, and because, consequently, “she never marries and never loved anybody but Tom.”

Although, as a story of mistress and maid, the author rather wanders from the ostensible subject, yet, as a novel, it is a good, wholesome, unworldly book, gracefully written, and as pleasant to read as it is instructive.

Waterloo: the Downfall of the First Napoleon: a History of the Campaign of 1815. By George Hooper. With Map and Plans. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The author of this volume does himself an injustice by addressing nothing in the shape of a preface, introduction or advertisement to

the courteous reader. He omits to state when, or why, the narrative was commenced. As it happens, the Battle of Waterloo has been the subject of recent controversy upon a scale of no ordinary magnitude. The survivors of that field, on both sides of the water, have been raised from sleep and silence to narrate, each in his own fashion, the history which M. Thiers has converted into a romance, and M. Victor Hugo into a poem. Thus it might be thought that Mr. Hooper had taken advantage of a popular topic, widely and warmly debated, to rake together materials for an ephemeral book. For all that he tells us, his labours may have been commenced and concluded within the last three months. The belief, however, would certainly be erroneous, and could not be retained by any one who had read fifty pages of the work. It is evident that Mr. Hooper has bestowed upon his task great patience, thought and care. He has mastered the Waterloo Literature, and familiarized himself with every accident and anecdote of the campaign which remitted Napoleon Bonaparte to St. Helena. Even in this respect, however, he does himself wrong. His citations of authority are few and comparatively unimportant. Frequently, he quotes an author without naming him. Hence the result appears, at a first glance, more shallow and insignificant than by many degrees it is. Mr. Hooper has committed the uncommon fault of neglecting to show upon what grounds he claims to be called—as he calls himself—an historian. Yet he writes in the historical spirit, obviously after long research and assiduous criticism, and comparison of opposing testimonies; and for those who are not yet weary of the Waterloo story, his volume will possess considerable interest. It is, in point of style, tedious, though occasional vivid passages occur; the facts are clearly, if dryly, laid out; an effort to distribute justice on all sides is visible; and while the Duke of Wellington is passionately exalted, his contemporaries and rivals are not studiously disparaged. These are merits in a book of such a character; and it may be added that Mr. Hooper, without pedantry or ostentation, demonstrates his competence to write upon tactics, strategy, and the general captainship of great armies.

The narrative commences with an explanation of the policy followed by Europe when, upon Napoleon's escape from Elba, it determined to hold no terms with him, but to hew down, at once and for ever, the Imperial throne. On this subject it was not to be expected that anything new should be written. Enough that Mr. Hooper is lucid and sensible in his sketch of "Napoleon against Europe." He then describes the celebrated Field of May, when the ghost of the dead Imperialism was seen by the army and people of Paris. Next, he enters into details concerning the Allied armies in the Low Countries at the time when Wellington wrote, "I command a very small British army, with a very large British staff." Still, as Mr. Hooper puts it, as the Duke confessed, and as the battle proved, "some of the regiments were splendid specimens of British battalions." But the Dutch-Belgian troops were poor, the Brunswickers inexperienced, and the Nassauers weak.

First, upon entering the field of controversy, Mr. Hooper takes up the old charge, repeated by M. Thiers, that Wellington's front from the commencement was unduly extended. This he ably combats. Next, the insolent cry that Wellington and Blucher blundered into victory at Waterloo. Here, again, his English argument is defaced by no exaggeration. The same may be remarked when he summarizes the errors committed by Napoleon at the outset of the campaign, chiefly in his estimate of Wel-

lington and Blucher—errors which followed him throughout the campaign, and which, perhaps, he never comprehended until he sat, gnawing the memory of his defeat, in the old house at Malmaison. Mr. Hooper is very minute in his account of the preliminary movements and indications of the Duke, against critics of all nations; but a commentary of this kind should be read in bulk, and not cut up into extracts. We pass on to the first incident of the actual war, as noted in a letter of Lord Hardinge's:—

"Lord Hardinge, then Sir Henry, had been requested by Blucher to proceed to Quatre-Bras and solicit some assistance from the Duke. 'I set out,' he says, 'but I had not proceeded far, when I saw a party of horse coming towards me, and observing that they had short tails, I knew at once that they were English, and soon distinguished the Duke. He was on his way to the Prussian head-quarters, thinking they might want some assistance; and he instantly gave directions for a supply of cavalry. "How are they forming?" he inquired.—"In column, not in line," I replied; "The Prussian soldier, Blucher says, will not stand in line."—"Then the artillery will play upon them, and they will be beaten dammably," was the comment of the Duke."

Ligny and Quatre-Bras are vigorously and, in parts, picturesquely described. Of Ligny Mr. Hooper writes—

"Perhaps no two armies, more determined to slay without mercy, ever met. The spirit of personal vengeance nerved each combatant, not merely to master and defeat, but to master and destroy his foe. Hence this battle, though so brief, was so bloody. The war-cry on each side seemed to be the Moslem shriek—'Kill! kill! kill!'

The army which Napoleon led to Waterloo is designated as the finest in quality he had ever conducted to the field,—brave, strong, joyous, eager:—

"Napoleon was there with a mighty army, the most gallant, confident, complete he had ever led. He was still the greatest captain of the nineteenth century in the eyes of his own and his adversaries' soldiers, and of the nations of Europe. Why should he not prevail over adverse circumstances, by the might of genius, as he had so often prevailed before? We know, but he did not know, that the chances against him were at least three to two; but from this point of view the chances for him were, as he estimated them, ninety to ten—only the point of view was false."

We have too recently dwelt on the incidents of the Battle of Waterloo to tread the ground again; but it is noticeable that Mr. Hooper encounters M. Thiers at every point, and, without directly assailing him, exposes the fallacies upon which his narrative is founded. He argues, in contradiction of French critics, and with a great force of facts to support him, that Wellington's position was in reality far better selected than Napoleon's, and that, in the event of a defeat, he could have retired his battalions more easily. Napoleon, consistently enough, affirmed that the chances were more than ninety to ten in his favour; but, on the other hand, the Duke had no forebodings, not even when he observed that the Nassau troops were disposed to flinch. As he himself told the story—

"When I remonstrated with them, they said, in excuse, that the French were in such force near there. It was to no purpose that I pointed to our Guards on the right. It would not do; and so bewildered were they, that they sent a few shots after me as I rode off. 'And with these men,' I said, to the Corps Diplomatique, who were with me, 'and with these men I am to win the battle.' They shrugged their shoulders."

Mounted on a chestnut horse—the famous Copenhagen—and "wearing a blue Spanish cape, white cravat, white buckskins and plain cocked hat," the Duke rode along his line, and

notwithstanding all that Col. Charras says, was vehemently cheered. The battle began:—

"Capt. Diggle, a cool old officer of the Peninsula, took out his watch, turned to his subaltern officer, Gawler, who was of the same Peninsular mould, and (on hearing the first cannon-shot) quietly remarked, 'There it goes.' The hands of the watch marked twenty minutes past eleven."

Here is an instance in which Mr. Hooper's authority should have been cited. The question of time has been violently debated. Who says that the hands of Captain Diggle's watch marked twenty minutes to eleven? Moreover, the sources of the following statement might as well have been indicated:—

"During the triumphant rush of the Union Brigade into the French infantry, two eagles were captured. Capt. Clarke, of the Royals, with his squadron, swept in upon the guard of the eagle of the 105th, and although it was bravely defended, he slew the officer who bore it, and as it fell a corporal caught it and bore it to the rear. In the column assailed by the Greys was the 45th, a gallant regiment styled the 'Invincibles.' Sergeant Ewart, of the Greys, charged the standard, by main valour and skill wrested it from the men who guarded the symbol of military honour, and bore it to Brussels."

Sergeant Ewart's account of his own prowess was rather boastful:—

"'It was in the first charge,' he writes, 'that I took the eagle from the enemy. He and I had a hard contest for it. He thrust for my groin; I parried it off, and cut him through the head. After which I was attacked by one of their lancers, who threw his lance at me, but missed the mark by my throwing it off with my sword by my right side. [We cannot account for the appearance of a lancer at this stage of the fight.] Then I cut him from the chin upwards, which went through his teeth. Next I was attacked by a foot soldier, who, after firing at me, charged me with his bayonet—but he very soon lost the combat, for I parried it, and cut him down through the head. So that finished the contest for the eagle.'

Again and again Mr. Hooper relates anecdotes without producing his vouchers. Thus:—

"Colonel Frederick Ponsonby, of the 12th Light Dragoons, disabled in both arms, was carried by his horse into the French position, wounded and left for dead, stabbed by a lancer who perceived a sign of life in the fallen officer; wounded, ridden over, yet not killed, his life was saved by momentary help from a French officer, and he long survived the battle."

And—

"Not that the French were wanting in noble chivalric feelings. A trumpeter boy of the 2nd Life Guards, Thomas Beaumont, was riding through the field when a cuirassier rushed at him with his sword's point levelled at the boy's breast. Discovering he was a mere lad, the gallant French man dropped his point, spared him, and passed on. Sad to relate, in sight of the poor boy, a comrade, who had not witnessed the noble act of the cuirassier, fell upon him and slew him. When the boy, grown a man, told the story to my informant, he was, even after years had passed by, affected even to tears."

Some of these stories may be well known, but Mr. Hooper's effort should have been to set disputed points, so far as was possible, at rest. It has been denied, and frequently, that the Duke ever cried "Up, Guards," at the battle of Waterloo. Did he, or not? Mr. Hooper writes—

"When the Imperialists appeared above the level of the ridge, and upon it, the guns opened a terrific and rapid fire; and then the Duke gave the famous order, 'Up, Guards, and make ready!' Maitland's men, four deep, sprang to their feet within fifty yards of the astonished French, and poured in a volley which struck the column like a bolt of iron. Vain was every attempt to deploy this heavy mass; the file firing of the Guards and

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the shot of Napier's guns continued to crush it into a shapeless and confused heap, and when the Duke cried 'Charge!' and the British Guards dashed forward with a cheer, Ney's veterans broke and fled."

All this might have been more satisfactorily stated. On another point, Mr. Hooper is equally ready with a negative:—

"Lobau had been captured. Cambonne, who did not utter the words which so well express the sentiments of the Old Guard—'La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas'—shared the same fate."

Finally, he measures "the share the Prussians may fairly claim" in the victory:—

"They were the means of reducing the French force actually engaged with Wellington by some 15,000 men, and upwards of forty guns. They filled the mind of Napoleon with disquiet, they exercised considerable influence over a part of his army. In short, the Prussians, when they did come into action—and Wellington heard nothing of them until six o'clock, although Bulow debouched from the wood of Paris between four and five—the Prussians performed, and performed well, the part they had undertaken to play. Their loss of 6,000 or 7,000 men in four hours proves their activity. But it must not be forgotten, on the other hand, that Wellington 'found himself in a position,' to use his own plain language, to make the attack which produced the final result; that, before Ziethen came into line, and before Bulow and Pirch I. could expel the battalions of the Guard from Planchenoit, Wellington had stricken down the battalions of the Guard opposed to him; had launched Colborne and Vivian in an offensive movement, and had led from the ridge the valiant remains of his whole line. There was enough glory gathered on that field to satisfy both nations, but surely the greater share should fall to those who, in every sense, bore the burden and heat of the day, and gave the *coup de grâce*. Wellington won the victory; Blucher changed a terrible defeat into an irrecoverable disaster."

The invasion of France, the retirement of the Emperor to Malmaison, his desertion of the army, his stay at the Elysée, his conflicts with the Chambers, the march on Paris, the capitulation,—the abdication, flight and surrender of the fallen soldier, are carefully described, with now and then a touch of artistic colour. Few transitions memorable in history are more so than that which, one fine day, was signalized by Napoleon's change of costume:—

"In the midst of the exciting discussions at La Malmaison, Duke Decrès and M. Boulay arrived soon after sunrise, and gave the Emperor the last order of the Provisional Government directing him to go forth with Napoleon, before he obeyed, played his last card. He had learned something of the relative positions of the armies; he had been inspired, it is said, by the sound of Blucher's cannon; and he directed Becker to hasten to the Provisional Government, to tell them that he desired to be appointed general, to win one victory as a basis of negotiation, and, that done, he promised to retire. Becker hastened on his errand, while Napoleon's war-horses were saddled, and he himself put on his battle-dress—green coat, white breeches, and long boots. In this costume General Becker found him, when, late in the afternoon, he returned to La Malmaison with a written refusal of Napoleon's last request. The die was cast, the game played out. The green uniform was replaced by the maroon coat of a civilian, and the cocked hat laid aside for a round one: the white breeches, the long boots, and the sword disappeared. Napoleon had become a private person."

This book of Mr. Hooper's has been conscientiously and intelligently written, and, as a commentary on the special pleadings of M. Thiers, is of particular interest. We have pointed to some defects, however, which, materially lessening its value, may without difficulty be remedied.

Servia and the Serrians. By the Rev. W. Denton, M.A. (Bell & Daldy.)

THE DANUBE, as we have long known and often said, is a river which waits its public. The long day on the Rhine betwixt Bonn and Bingen—the Rhine's only good day—is outdone in quality by almost any day on the Danube from Donauwerth down to Belgrade. That "the public," however, spoils every conceivable river is true. Tourists of the *Ramsbottom* tribe must have their "comforts,"—ladies' maids give warning if they cannot get their tea. Meanwhile, on the Danube, the ignorant English must "find themselves" if they are not well up in German. French will avail them comparatively little. At Pesth, many persons with whom the traveller must come in contact speak our language; but when the Rev. Mr. Denton, to whom this agreeable volume is owing, presented himself to the Archbishop of Belgrade with a view of making theological inquiries and of asking for introductions, he had to go through the hands of an interpreter; and when the Bishop of London was called on to express thanks from the London Churches (our author representing St. Bartholomew's in the City) to his brother in the faith, far away, for showing hospitalities, and giving audiences, and signing passports to the stranger, "Archibaldus Londiniensis" had to do the same in Latin. There are thus barriers everywhere,—barriers not broken down as yet by any persons analogous to the race of polyglot hotel-keepers (admirable, helpful, instructed people) on the Rhine. Mr. Denton's book only follows, in its attractiveness that by Prof. Ansted reviewed here a few months ago.

Our clergyman's journey from London to Belgrade, though possible in four days and nights, occupied him only a week. He notes, by the way, that the Lion at Semlin, though an untidy, is a fair inn. His place of destination struck him, as it must every one who has passed from our island so rapidly, by the mixture of East and West which its aspect still retains. The turban has virtually died away from before its shop-doors, but a whirling Dervish still goes round every Friday (the Mussulman sabbath) in the market-place; and thither, too, come the Wallachian gypsies, the women wearing little more than a petticoat apiece:—

"The view of the river from this quarter of the city [the new, or Servian], which overlooks the Save, is of the most charming kind. The clear atmosphere enables the eye to take in a most extended prospect, and as you look upon it from the windows or gardens of the house it requires some effort to remember that you are not looking upon a picture in which the greatest distances are brought near to the eye. The view, indeed, is more like a clear, sharp piece of photography than anything which we are accustomed to see in our more misty climate. The foreground is occupied with Turkish houses of the better class of building, with their heavy, open galleries and projecting roofs peeping out from lines of acacias and walnut-trees, and beyond that a still river, in which everything on the land is faithfully repeated. The water is fringed on the one side by a very fertile strip of meadow-ground, and on the other by a well-wooded rising bank, whilst its surface is dotted over with long, low islets covered with willow, oak and ash, with sweet-scented shrubs and the greenest of all swards, reflected with the most perfect fidelity in the placid mirror of the river, where

Each tree seems double—
Tree and shadow.

For quiet beauty, I know no river-scenery that exceeds the Save."

The church services and church architecture of Belgrade naturally occupied the attention of the Vicar of St. Bartholomew's: and here it may be said, that his return to like subjects gives to this work that special character that

always makes a book of travels welcome. To illustrate, we will give his picture of the Primate, omitting the matter of their conversation during the interview in which it was taken:—

"Two days after my arrival at Belgrade, I sent, through a Servian gentleman to whom I was afterwards indebted for many acts of kindness and for much valuable information on the state of the Church and also on the manners and customs of the Servian people, a letter to the archbishop, telling him that I was a clergyman of the English Church staying at Belgrade, and intending to make a short visit into the interior of Servia, and that I should be glad to be allowed to pay my respects to him. I received immediately a message in answer to my letter, appointing the next day at eleven o'clock for an interview. ** We were shown into an ante room, the floor of which, guiltless of any covering, was of polished wood inlaid. Everything about the apartment denoted great simplicity, and almost the only ornament was a portrait of the national Saint of Servia, the Prince-Archbishop Sava. A few minutes after our arrival, the archbishop entered, and invited us to follow him into an inner room, which, from its size and furniture, seemed to be a kind of State apartment. It was a long room, of some forty feet in length, with handsome but simple furniture, consisting chiefly of a large table, with chairs, and a couch or divan at one end, over which hung a painting of the Crucifixion. The archbishop having taken his seat on the couch, invited me to take my place by his side. After the first formal words of introduction, he rang a bell, and a servant appeared with the usual tray of sweetmeats, in this instance guava jelly, and glasses of cold water, which were handed to us. The archbishop, who is the metropolitan of the Church in Servia, was about three years since elected to the see, having before that time been Bishop of Shabatz. He is still young for his present post, being apparently about five and forty years of age, with a countenance of great gentleness and intelligence. ** On his head the archbishop had the usual high round hat which marks the ecclesiastical dignitary of the Eastern Church, and he wore a long black gown lined with purple, and confined at the waist by a broad girdle. On his breast hung suspended by a gold chain a pectoral cross of blue enamel, with a figure of our Blessed Lord on the Cross very beautifully painted. During the whole of my interview with him, he held in his hands the customary string of white beads of which use is made by all classes both here, and in other parts of the East, not so much as an object of religion, or an assistance in prayer, but merely as furnishing an occupation for the fingers. ** At the close of our interview, the Archbishop took me through the palace to the room where the diocesan and provincial synods are held, and explained to me the constitution of these councils, one of which was to be held in a few days. He then led me to his private chapel, which is a miniature church in the centre of the palace, and consists of a sanctuary and choir. On the iconostasis were figures of St. Simeon, the Blessed Virgin, our Blessed Lord, and a saint whose name has escaped me. The altar is of wood, without any footpace, nearly square, and about four feet on each side. Two candles stood on and at the back of the altar, and between them a crucifix of very superior workmanship. On the altar, as usual, were copies of the Gospels and of the Encyclopædia, and on the south side of it lay a priest's stole. This appears to be considered the proper place for the stole, as I noticed it lying on the south side of the altar, in several churches which I visited. As the sanctuary, throughout the Orthodox Church, is specially reserved for the clergy, and others are not usually allowed to enter, I was not sure, therefore, whether the Archbishop would permit the priest of another Church to pass the iconostasis. He, however, led me round the altar, and pointed out to me the position of the furniture, the table of prothesis, and the piscina. In the body of the chapel are two seats, one for the prince, should he be present, and the other for the Archbishop himself. On our quitting the chapel we were again conducted

into the ante-room which we had at first entered, and there, before leaving, the Archbishop gave me his benediction. Embracing me, and kissing me on the cheek, and then laying his hands on my head, he made the sign of the cross three times, and pronounced the solemn words of blessing."

Mr. Denton is less happy as a describer of scenery than when manners and observances are the theme. His picture of "the Iron Gate" is a poor one, as compared with his pictures of Posherawatz, a small town in the interior of Servia, and of the old church of St. Mary at Semania. Those troubled with *Sir Dugald Dalgetty's* leading object of solicitude, who contemplate Servian travel, may be glad to learn what manner of food they are likely to fall in with:—

"The traveller, then, whether on a visit to a family in Servia or staying at an inn, will almost to a certainty be served with sour soup—that is, with soup flavoured with lemon juice—and perhaps thickened, as was the case at Swilainatz, with champignons shred into it. Then will come forced meats, or rissoles, dressed in vine leaves or mixed with raisins, followed by a more substantial dish either of lamb or mutton, according to the season. The bread will be of the same dark and sour description to which he has been accustomed in Germany, unless he be fortunate enough to meet with maize bread, which is sweet and agreeable, but is generally rejected as being of too heating a nature to be wholesome. Should a ham make its appearance, he will find it well flavoured, and partaking of all the excellency of wild boar. By the side of one dish or another, but most likely with a plate of soft cheese, will be laid two or three very strong green onions; and the whole meal will invariably close with two eggs, just warmed—and barely warmed through, in fact, raw—which, if careful to follow the practice of the country, he should suck. Good Negotin or some similar wine, of a bright rose-colour, will be placed on the table in decanters holding half a gallon, to be taken—as, indeed, the size would indicate—*ad libitum*, and with this a small glass or two of raki or slivovitz."

Then, in regard to lodgment, the following shows the interior of a spare room in the house of a gentleman farmer at Swilainatz:—

"I was more anxious for rest than for food, and was shown into the sleeping-room which had been prepared for me. This, like all the other parts of the house, was on the ground, and the bed on which I soon slept soundly was spread upon the floor of the apartment. Before sleeping, however, I was able to take note of the few but characteristic articles of furniture or decoration in this the guest-chamber of the house. On two sides of the room was that most convenient and luxurious arrangement, a divan. On the walls were handsome pistols, a short rifle, cartridge-boxes and a yataghan. This was all Oriental. A table, wash-hand-stand and looking-glass were concessions to Western taste and necessity. The one large window, guiltless of any kind of blind, looked out into the courtyard which I had just left; but this publicity was of very little moment to a tired traveller. The candle which was given me was utterly superfluous, as, with a full moon of most wondrous clearness, the difficulty was how to shut out the light."

Mr. Denton gives a minute and characteristic description of the monasteries of Manassia and Ravanitz (the latter accompanied by a clever drawing of its striking Byzantine church). At a later page, a visit to a third monastery (that of Rakowitza), to which our Vicar had been forwarded by the friendly Archbishop, is described; and with this the interest of the book stops short, and we stop with it. The remainder pages, devoted to that vexed question, Servian politics, may have been introduced to eke out the volume. All that Mr. Denton gathered on the spot, during so hasty a journey, can be little more than that sort of evidence in which English tourists are too implicitly apt to delight, sweeping the same triumphantly into a wallet taken abroad with them, comfortably weighted

with preconceived opinions and convictions. Our very freedom of speech on all such ticklish matters as revolution, despotism, forms of government financial or municipal, joined to our limited ability to observe and to listen to what passes among people themselves, may prevent the formation of a really correct judgment:—because the hospitable, intellectual and polite in every country, who wish to oblige the guest by putting him at ease with himself, are apt to "play up," as we say at whist, to a leading questioner.

English Nonconformity. By Robert Vaughan, D.D. (Jackson, Walford & Hodder.)

WITHIN and without the pale of the Established Church, the year which is now fast drawing to a close will be recalled as a memorable cycle in the religious life of England. The same year which has witnessed an ineffectual attempt to check, by legal process, the spirit of free inquiry rising in the bosom of the clerical order, and seen that attempt followed by Dr. Colenso's book and the Bishop of London's Charge, has also beheld a general gathering together of the English Congregationalists to commemorate an event which, two centuries since, excluded from the national church an inestimable wealth of learning, zeal and piety, and which from the date of its occurrence to the present hour has been a subject of regret with warm adherents of the Establishment. "Much," says Coleridge, in his "Notes on English Divines," "as I love the Church of England, I have no hesitation in asserting, as my belief, that nothing in the history of the Inquisition was equally wicked as the conduct of Sheldon and the Court after the Restoration;" and though many churchmen would hesitate to declare this opinion free from extravagance, there are but few who do not admit that the conduct thus stigmatized was a lamentable error.

Probably the results of Nonconformist agitation during the last twelve months and more have fallen short of the hopes entertained by its more sanguine promoters. The dissenters of the country have conferred together, convened general and local assemblies, reviewed the past, examined the present, made speeches, and published books, sermons and tracts of various degrees of merit and demerit; and now that the excitement has well nigh subsided, their most practical minds are doubtless trying to estimate the effect of past action. As far as we are in a position to judge, this sketch of English Nonconformity is the most valuable fruit of movement and discussion which, in many respects, have not been without beneficial consequences. Published at the request of the Congregational Union Committee, it has claims upon the general public attention as an authoritative declaration of the views taken by intelligent Nonconformists of the history of their predecessors, and their own existing position in the State. But though the Committee entrusted Dr. Vaughan with the task of drawing up the manifesto, he alone is to be held responsible for its contents. "No one besides myself," says the Doctor, "is in the slightest degree accountable for any statement or expression that will be found in these pages. The volume, I believe, expresses opinions and feelings which are common amongst English Congregationalists, but no individual is bound by anything I have written." That the mode in which the writer has discharged his weighty trust will, upon the whole, meet with the approval of enlightened and liberal readers is matter of certainty; and we shall be delighted to find the less-educated dissenters accepting, without cavil, the moderation and charity of a volume which merits

place in the foremost rank of works illustrating the religious history of the country. Of course, it contains much which no sincere churchman will admit without reserve; but, at the same time, it claims nothing for Nonconformity which a sincere Congregationalist has not, from his point of view, fair grounds for asking. Necessarily the dissenter believes, with Dr. Vaughan, that the return from Romanism to the scriptural standard of faith and feeling of early Christianity, is "seen more or less in the history of Protestantism, and *eminently* in the history of English Nonconformity"; and it is equally a matter of necessity for the churchman to demur to this statement of the case. It is, however, no slight merit in a book, protesting in the name of Dissent against the existing ecclesiastical system, that it contains no passage more likely than the foregoing to offend the disciples of the dominant Church.

Dr. Vaughan attempts to answer the vexed question as to the numbers of the Anglican clergy sequestered between 1649 and 1660; and we certainly do not see how the arguments are to be set aside which lead him to the conclusion that the number of *permanently sequestered* incumbents between those dates was not more than about *one thousand*. Dr. Walker's estimate of 6,000 is clearly a gross exaggeration. But though we concur with Dr. Vaughan in his system of computing the number of the sufferers, we think facts do not justify his belief that half the clergy displaced by the Long Parliament were ejected for flagrant immorality, whilst the remaining half consisted of "the incompetent, of the disaffected, and of those who fled from their cures without waiting for any process of expulsion." He puts the case of the two parties more justly, when he courageously reminds the reader that, in reality, the contest was one of polities and not of religion, and that the sufferers in the fight were not persecuted for their opinions on questions of faith or ecclesiastical discipline, but for their opposition to the secular government:—

"But inasmuch as his majesty and the parliament had placed their differences on the issue of the sword, it was natural that each party should claim to be the state whenever its power happened to be ascendant, and that it should demand obedience in such quarters from clergy and laity. Hence, while to ignore the Ordinances of the parliament, to reject the League and Covenant, and to persist in using the Prayer Book after the appearance of the Directory, might be applauded as loyalty in Oxford, it was not less natural that such conduct should be construed as little short of treason at Westminster. Everywhere, the ministers of religion had to choose their side on these questions, and to take the consequences. Both parties knew that sequestration, plunder, and outrage, were among the probable consequences of fidelity to conscience, and for a while those penalties fell alike on both. If the Puritan clergy suffered least, it was simply from the fact that Puritanism became the winning cause. The condition of protection from any government consists in obedience on the part of the governed. The parliament said, in effect, to the royalist clergy, 'Promise us that you will not use the influence of your position to subvert our power, and we promise to secure you in possession of your offices and emoluments. Reject this demand, and the law of self-preservation will dictate that we should adopt our own means to render your disaffection harmless.'

Naturally, Dr. Vaughan is unwilling to give the same prominence to the purely political character of the course taken by the court and prelatic party in 1662. Speaking of the ejected of that date, he says, "It may be said that they were only reaping as they had sown. But it was not so; . . . there was not a man among them who was not prepared to bind himself by oath to all the duties of a good subject. The

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conformity which had been imposed by means of the Directory was light as air compared with that imposed by 'the unfeigned assent and consent' of 1662." All this is true; but it does not affect the facts that the struggle of 1662 was a purely political one, in which the stronger, animated with the suspicions, distrust and rancour of political animosity, struck down the opponents at whose hands they had previously experienced outrage—identical in character, if not equal in degree. If the measures of 1662 were more severe than those which provoked them, it must be remembered that they were measures of retaliation. The return blow is always stronger than the first cuff which leads to a fight. It must ever be lamented that men appointed to mould the ecclesiastical polity of the country gave way to resentful emotions, thereby inflicting grave injury on their own generation and on posterity; but the guilt and the error did not belong to one side alone. The Act of Uniformity was but the last charge in that long politico-religious battle, in which, to use Dr. Vaughan's own words, "both parties knew that sequestration, plunder, and outrage were among the probable consequences of fidelity to conscience."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE

The *Targums of Onkelos and Jonathan Ben Uzziel on the Pentateuch; with the Fragments of the Jerusalem Targum: from the Chaldee*. By J. W. Etheridge, M.A. (Longman & Co.)—This is the first attempt which has been made to translate the Chaldee paraphrases on the Pentateuch into the English language. The author has done his work well, and given a good literal version. Whether he will excite any to study these paraphrases in the original language is problematical, because very few take an interest in them except scholars who do not need an English translation, especially as they have a Latin one elsewhere. The author has already published several books designed to promote the study of the Aramaic dialects, and is not deterred by the small number of persons likely to prosecute such studies. In his efforts to introduce a knowledge of Aramaean among the English public we wish him success. The Preface is followed by an Introduction of thirty-four pages, in which the author speaks of the Targums generally, of Philo, the Talmuds and other subjects. He would have done better to omit this discursive essay, which does no credit to his scholarship. It is a piece of pompous, pretentious writing, full of high-sounding phrases; having the appearance of scholarship without the reality—the ambitionsness of good English composition without the thing itself. Mistakes and the absence of all philosophy show that though the translator wishes to be considered a man of learning, he is not. Thus he states that the Chaldee Targums “range over the whole area of the Old Testament Scriptures, with the exception of the Book of Daniel,” whereas there are none on Ezra and Nehemiah; and that “a modern Targum exists on Chronicles and Ezra,” instead of on Chronicles alone. He states that the old Syrian Version of the Old Testament is thought by good

version of the Old Testament is thought by good critics to be a Jewish work long anterior to apostolic times: whereas no good critic thinks so. He affirms that the Samaritan Version was retouched from the Targum of Onkelos,—a conjecture of Höttlinger's and Eichhorn's long since abandoned. He uses the phrase *angel-Jehovah*, which is a mis-translation; and tries to bring out of Philo and the Targums a doctrine they refuse to teach. Indeed, it is evident that he knows nothing of Philo's true sentiments about the *Word*, or of the learned works written by Grüber, Dähne, and still later Germans, to illustrate them. His reading does not go beyond Jacob Bryant's treatise on Philo, Mr. Treffry's book on the Eternal Sonship, Mr. Gurney's Biblical notes, and Pye Smith's 'Scripture Testimony.' Mr. Etheridge should adhere to his work of translation. When he attempts to obtrude *dialectic* Biblical criticism and theology, im-

rance appears. An assumed scholarship cannot be concealed.

The Prophecy. By Lady Rachel Butler. 2 vols. (Bentley.)—‘The Prophecy’ is an historical novel if having historic and well-known names for *dramatis persona*, an historical tradition of the reign of Charles the First for plot, and imitation dialogue of the period, can make one. But the characters are merely lay figures dressed in costume, and whatever may be true in the story is made so unreal by the fancy-dress-ball style in which the incidents are presented, that the reader feels as if he had been making a meal on the figures of a Twelfth-cake. It is a very flimsy, unsatisfactory story. Most noble families have traditions which give curious insight into the domestic life and manners of past times, and the true history of the House of Desmond is far more romantic than any fiction that can be brought to bear upon it. The authoress, in her Preface, says that her story is founded on a manuscript discovered at Brussels in 1822, by Lord Clancarty, relating to the Ormonde family. If Lady Rachel Butler had given the document as it exists, she would have contributed something of more value than all her own attempts to dress it up and present it to the reader as a romantic story written in modern fashion. The love passage between the young son of the Earl of Ormonde, a ward or prisoner of Charles the First, and the Lady Elizabeth Preston, and their stolen match, make the substance of this novel; to which the authoress has added, according to her ability, the local colouring and costume of the century.

Normanton. By A. J. Barrowclife. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—‘Normanton’ is a far weaker and much less interesting story than either of the author’s two previous works. It lacks *body*, as men say of wine. It is a village story: a young maiden—two rival suitors—a favourite cow, which plays a prominent part in the *mise en scène*—an old miser, who leaves a will that causes a great deal of inconvenience to all concerned, involving the heroine in a false act of self-sacrifice—mistakes, treachery, and louring fortune of every description. A thunderstorm is the *deus ex machina* by which the atmosphere moral and physical is cleared; it carries away all difficulties in a sufficiently effective if somewhat inartistic and wholesale manner, and all ends well. The story is not by any means equal to what the author’s former stories led us to expect. The incidents need compactness and proportion and interest.

The Collodion Processes, Wet and Dry. By Thomas Sutton, B.A. (Low & Co.)—This little work may be simply and briefly stated to be useful, a guiding the student to a knowledge of the details demanding attention to insure a satisfactory result in the photographic processes involving the use of collodion. It contains also two novelties: these are the particulars of a rapid dry collodion process and a new method of printing upon albumenized paper, in which some salts of lime are employed a toning and fixing agents. We would here remark that a practice which has originated with photographers, and which, like other vices, is steadily increasing, is highly reprehensible. We allude to the slovenly habit of curtailing words and names of their fair proportions: *photos* for photographs, *stereos* for stereographs or stereograms; *hypo* for hyposulphite of soda, and the like.

An Inquiry into the Deposition of Lead Ore in the Mineral Veins of Swaledale, Yorkshire. By Lonsdale Bradley. (Stanford.)—The chief value of this contribution to Mining libraries lies in the ten coloured plates of lead veins, with their accompanying strata, and the throes or dislocations of the beds of rock. A "Synopsis of Returns" shows that there are no less than 192 distinct veins in Swaledale already more or less explored by the miners, and that these are distributed over an area of about 200 square miles. Of the 192 veins, 170 are returned as productive, and the remaining 22 as unproductive, as far as explorations have hitherto proceeded. The latter number may be subsequently decreased, for all such veins have their productive and their unproductive lengths. A "General Summary" leads to the following amidst other conclusions respecting productive and non-productive veins:

productive strata, or the kinds of each in which the lead-veins are found:—The principal and precisely well-known conclusion is, that limestones and cherts are the primitive deposits, and the sorts of rock locally named grits and plates the unproductive. The chief reasons why the former are productive are alleged to be, that they are calcareous in their composition, possess the greatest specific gravity, are the hardest deposits, and possess a very small per-cent age of water. On theory Mr. Bradley says little more, and on facts he has wisely restricted himself to their distinct announcement and classification. Proprietors and miners want lead, not literature.

Mr. W. Martin, A.C.P., First-class Certificated Master, has drawn up *A First English Course based upon the Analysis of Sentences*: comprising the *Structure and History of the English Language*, with copious Exercises (Longman), which is in some respects an imitation of Morell's 'Grammatical Analysis, with Exercises,' but is far less logical in arrangement and correct in statement, though certainly easier for a beginner to understand. There is even an excess of explanation, which becomes quite tedious. We object to the author's account of the indirect object, an indistinct and incorrect. There is no lack of better works, for practical purposes.—This holds good also of *Reading Lessons for Evening Schools* (National Society's Depository)—a little volume well printed in large type, but the contents of which have not been so happily selected as might be wished.—Greater skill in the choice of materials has been displayed in *Pleasant French Hours for my Young Friends*: consisting of Sixty Historiettes in Dialogues, and of a Selection of the Letters of the Emperor Louis-Napoleon; to which is added, a French-English Vocabulary, by C. A. de G. Liancourt, M. A. (Relfe, Brothers), which is really a pleasant reading-book, conveying a good idea of French conversational style.—We cannot say we feel quite satisfied with *An Italian Grammar*, by Girolamo Volpe, Italian Master at Eton College (Trübner), excellent as it undoubtedly is in some points. The author's mode of stating the facts and laws of the language is everything one could desire; but we think he has made a mistake in attempting to impart a knowledge of Italian literature by interspersing numerous isolated extracts from standard writers, with English translations appended. The references to the Latin language will be useful to classical scholars.—*English Ballads for School Reading*, edited by the Rev. W. Benham (National Society's Depository) is a good collection carefully edited.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS

Holy Year, The, or Hymns for Sundays and Holydays, &c. 8vo. 2/6
Homer's Odyssey, in Dramatic Blank Verse, by Norgate, 12 vols. 8vo
Homilist, The, Conducted by Rev. Dr. Thomas, D.D., 12 vols. 8vo
Hood's Works, Complete and Selected, by his Son, Vol. 6, 62 vols. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
How to Make a Warm Coat, a Plain and Comprehensive Guide, 3/6 cl.
Irwin's (Edward) Poems, Grave and Gay, &c. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Kirke's Life in Dixie's Land, or South in Secession Time, 2/6 bds.
Ladies' Treasury, edited by Mrs. Warren, Vol. 6, roy. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lamp of Love, &c. Vol. 1, 12 vols. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Land of Promise, Sphere and Work, 6th edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Lecture's Analytic Universal Telegraphy, 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Life in Normandy, Sketches of French Fishing, Farming, &c., 24
Light in the Robber's Cave, a Story of Italy, &c. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Little Child's Picture Magazine, ed. by J. F. Winks, Vol. for 1862, 1/
Little Child's Picture Magazine, Vol. 2, 1862, 1/
Lomas's Idleness and Industry Contrasted, &c. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Lorgion's Pastor of Vliethuizen, trans. from the Dutch, 7/6 bds.
M'Leod's Solutions of Questions in Arithmetic, First Principles, 3/6
Magazine for the Young, The, Vol. 1, 1862, 12 vols. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Maurice, The Story of the Young Wife at the Fair, 2nd ed. cr. 8vo. 2/6
Mousell's Hymns of Love and Prayer for the Church's Year, 5/6
Monthly Packet, The, Vol. 24, &c. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Monthly Paper, The, Vol. 1, 1862, 1/6 cl.
Murray's Missions in Western Oceania, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
National Standard of Christian Church, 2nd edit. 22mo. 2/6 cl.
Owen's A Lost Love, new edit. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Owen's Choruses of the Prince of Wales Prize Cantata, roy. 8vo. 1/
Owen's Heroines of History, new edit. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Owen's Heroines of Domestic Life, new edit. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Penny Post, Vol. 1, 1862, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Pleasant Hours, Vol. 2, 1862, roy. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Postage-Stamp Collector's Pocket Album, 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Prince Consort (H. R. H.), Principal Speeches and Addresses of, with an Introduction, giving some Outlines of his Character, 10/6
Rankin's (John) Life of the Duke of Wellington, Regal's Twenty Sets of Quadrilles for German Concertina, obl. 1/
Richter's Titan, a Romance, tr. by Brooks, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 18/6 cl.
Riddles and Jokes, 3rd series, 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Riego's Winter Book for 1862, obl. 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Royal Calendar, and the Royal Register, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Schreiber's Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe, 30/6 cl.
Servant's Magazine, The, Vol. 25, &c. 8vo. 1/4 cl.
Shilling Entertaining Lib. ed. by Laurie: Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, Christmas Tales, 24mo. each 1/6 cl.
Steel's (John) Life of the Duke of Wellington, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Stewart's Told by Twilight, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
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Thackeray's Roundabout, Part, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Thoughts on the Church Catechism, Pt. 1, &c. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Three Little Men in the Forest, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Tilstone's Our Untitled Nobility, &c. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Trimen's Catalogue of South African Butterflies, Pt. 1, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Webb's Arthur Merton, a Story for the Young, post 16mo. 3/6 cl.
Wheatley's Rational Illustration of Book of Common Prayer, 4/6
Wheat and the Whistle, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Willes, George, Memoir of his Sister, new edit. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Wixall's Married in Haste, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Wright's Racing Record, Winter Edition, 1862, 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Zwingle (Ulrich), The Story of, &c. 8vo. 5/6 cl.

COPYRIGHT IN ENGRAVINGS.

We recently alluded to the attempt made by M. Gambart to prevent any further infringement of his copyright in the well-known prints of 'The Horse Fair' and 'The Light of the World,' by the sale of small photographic copies thereof; also the failure of that attempt, in consequence of the magistrates before whom the proceedings were taken being of opinion that the facts proved did not render the defendant liable to the *penalties* imposed by the Engraving Acts for an infringement of the copyrights.

M. Gambart is a persevering man, and, as far as at present appears, he has been more successful in an action brought, not for the recovery of penalties under the Acts, but for *damages* which he alleges he has sustained from the sale of small photographs of the two prints above mentioned. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Willes, at the Guildhall, on Friday last, and appears to have excited much interest amongst printsellers and photographers. M. Gambart proved his title to the copyright in each of the engravings in question, prints of which he produced. The photographs, also produced (and which, it was submitted, had been purchased at the defendant's shop), M. Gambart stated he believed had been made from the prints of his two engravings. He likewise said that these two plates had been the most successful which had been published during the last sixteen years; that after handsomely remunerating him for all his outlay, he considered his copyrights in them worth to him 1,000/- per annum during the remainder of his life! — also that they were very successful up to the time of the photographs from them being published, but since then the sales of the prints had become diminished. As to 'The Horse Fair,' it came out that the plate had been destroyed, but that the picture was being re-engraved. Mr. J. D. Coleridge, Q.C., who appeared as counsel for the defendant, having assented to a nominal sum as damages if the Judge should be of opinion that the plaintiff could maintain his action, then proceeded to contend that copying a copyright print by means of photography, or selling copies of photographs of such print, does not amount to an infringement of that right within the meaning of the Engraving Copyright Acts. The learned Judge asked the jury whether they were of opinion that the photographs which had been produced were copies of the

plaintiff's engravings; and being answered in the affirmative, it appears he concluded the case by saying, "I do not intend to decide the question raised on behalf of the defendant. Photography is a recent art, and could not have been in contemplation of the legislature when the statutes on which this action is founded were passed. I know that this question has been much discussed, and that there is a difference of opinion upon it. My present impression is that these are substantially copies, and that the plaintiff is entitled to maintain this action; and I shall direct the verdict to be entered for him, with the agreed damages of 10/-, reserving leave to the defendant to move to enter the verdict for him in case the Court should be of opinion that there was no evidence to support the plaintiff's case on the objection raised."

The real point for decision between the print-sellers and the photographers has thus been most clearly and neatly raised for decision. It will probably be decided by the Court of Common Pleas. But whatever the opinion of that tribunal may be, the question is of such importance to both trades that they will possibly deem it most advisable to have the point finally settled by appeal to the House of Lords. In such cases, where the law is doubtful, it is of the greatest importance to have it *conclusively* elucidated. Without this being done, no man can carry on his business with safety either as a print-seller or photograph-seller.

The more this dispute between the print-sellers and the photograph-sellers has been discussed, the stronger our conviction has become that the former will be driven to fight the latter with their own weapons; in other words, that the print-sellers will find it advantageous to supply the enormous demand for photographs. We believe that it is a fallacy to suppose that any *small* photographs of a print are prejudicial to its sale. On the contrary, there appears to be strong ground for believing that, if judiciously used, such photographs would give great publicity to and largely increase the sale of engravings, when the prevailing false and vicious system as to *proofs* has been abandoned, and the print-selling trade put upon a true and sound basis. If every publisher were to publish a complete set of *small* photographs of all his engravings, including *all* the title and other inscriptions, they would not only operate as the best possible advertisement of the engravings, but likewise do more than anything else to prevent the mischief now complained of. The publishers would not merely be able to undersell the alleged pirates, but also effectually stop their sales; for what tradesman would be insane enough to purchase spurious copies, with the chance of exposing himself to legal proceedings, when he could escape that danger by only dealing in authorized copies obtained directly from the publisher or his agents? If it be objected on the part of the publishers, that spurious copies of photographs may be easily and inexpensively reproduced, the answer is, that the judicious use of a *trade-mark*, which may be of any size, will now materially contribute to protect the property in copyright photographs as well as in engravings. The wrongful copying of a *trade-mark* is no longer only a *civil* injury to be compensated by damages. Happily this scandal upon the administration of justice in England has at last been reformed. 'The Merchandise Marks Act, 1862,' enacts that the forging, counterfeiting or applying a *trade-mark* with intent to defraud or to enable another to defraud any person shall render the offender liable to be convicted of a *misdemeanour*. Every person who shall aid, abet, counsel or procure the commission of any such offence is also made liable to a similar conviction. The punishment in each case, at the discretion of the Court, is "imprisonment for not more than two years, with or without *hard labour*; or by fine, or both by imprisonment with or without *hard labour* and fine; and also by imprisonment until the fine (if any) shall have been paid."

We commend this new act of parliament to the especial and serious consideration of publishers of engravings, photographers and picture-dealers. The extent and operation of its enactments may be found far more comprehensive than the mere title of the act denotes. Indeed, it behoves all persons,

but especially commercial people, to acquaint themselves with those enactments, several of which will not come into operation before the 31st of December instant. The happiest results may be anticipated from the operation of this important statute. It will materially aid in putting down a vast amount of trade-fraud and imposture.

THE POSTAGE STAMP.

Hampstead, December 17, 1862.

In the last number of the *Athenæum*, you give an extract from 'A Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps,' by Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, which nearly concerns me. I have procured the book itself, and I find that the statements therein, though not very clear, appear to amount substantially to this, viz., that the conception of the scheme of Penny Postage, so far at least as its main features of a small and uniform rate of postage to be prepaid by stamps are concerned, originated with Dr. Gray, and that owing to his being occupied at the Museum, while, for reasons which he assigns, I had plenty of leisure, he communicated the plan to me, in order that I might bring it before the public.

If this strange story is not intended for a joke, it amounts to one of the most extraordinary hallucinations on record. But however this may be, most assuredly the statement has not the slightest foundation in fact.

A few weeks ago my attention was accidentally drawn to a similar story in a communication from Dr. Gray in a periodical called *Young England*; but as the communication in question had then been published several months without attracting attention, and as I have little time and still less inclination for controversy, I let the statement pass unnoticed. Its re-appearance, however, in a journal so widely circulated as the *Athenæum* is a circumstance which leaves me no alternative but to contradict it.

ROWLAND HILL.

BISHOP COLENO ON THE PENTATEUCH.

Edinburgh, Dec. 16, 1862.

As the late attempt of Bishop Colenso to discredit the Mosaic account of the Exodus as altogether "unhistorical" and uninspired is causing distress to many conscientious minds, permit me space to point out how lame and impotent is the conclusion which the Bishop draws from his own premises?

The Bishop certainly has been most fearless and unsparring in the application of his arithmetical test to every part of the Exodus narrative, and has demonstrated a consistency in error pervading every part of it which absolutely forbids our accepting its arithmetic in the form in which it is now presented to us. Not only are we startled in the outset of the narrative by the improbability, not to say impossibility, of 70 souls, the number of Jacob's household when he went down into Egypt, multiplying, in the course of 215 years, into 600,000 men capable of bearing arms (besides the tribe of Levi, not here included), implying a population of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000; but after these have been brought into the wilderness, and form an encampment not much inferior in compass, we must suppose, to London, we find regulations laid down which imply that the boundary of the camp was within easy and habitual reach of every part of it, and daily duties imposed upon the priests in the sacrifices presented by so large a population which it was utterly impossible for *three men* to overtake. But the climax of inconsistency between facts and figures is reached, when we come to the notice by the Lord to Israel, contained in Exod. xxiii. 29, "I will not drive them [the nations of Canaan] out from before thee in one year, lest the land become desolate, and the beast of the field multiply against thee," and are reminded that by the present numbers (without reckoning the aboriginal Canaanites, "seven nations greater and mightier" than Israel itself) Canaan would be as "thickly peopled as the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex" at the present day. It is impossible not to see that

on the very face of the narrative a population is presupposed widely at variance with the numbers at present existing in the text. What, then, we ask, is the *legitimate* conclusion to be drawn from these premises, when we find that the history is so consistent throughout, that every part of it, as the Bishop himself has shown, by going over in succession its several heads, necessarily implies a population about ten times as small as that which the present text exhibits? That the record, as he concludes, so consistent with itself, and inconsistent only with the numbers, is to be rejected as utterly "unhistorical"—or that the error lies in the numerals alone, and that there must be something in the early Hebrew notation that has been misunderstood by copyists, and which, if rectified, would bring the whole narrative into perfect harmony?

We have reason, I believe, heartily to thank the Bishop for his remorseless criticism. Unwittingly he has rendered a great service to the interpretation of the Mosaic narrative by bringing all the difficulties to a head, and opening our eyes to their *corruor* source, thus removing at once a host of difficulties and doubts which had perplexed every thoughtful reader, and baffled hitherto all the attempts of interpreters satisfactorily to answer.

The discovery of the precise mode in which the mistake in transcribing the original numerals has arisen, may or may not elude the researches of future inquirers: but that the error, in whatever way originated, consists in what is equivalent in our present notation to adding a cipher to all the larger numbers, results, I think, from the following considerations:—

1. In both the first and second census, detailed in Numb. iii. and xxvi., the numbers invariably end with a cipher, both of each tribe and of the sum total. Thus,—

First Census.	Second Census.
Reuben - - 46,500	43,730
Simeon - - 59,300	22,200
Gad - - 45,650, &c.	40,500, &c.

2. The number of the First-born (22,273), if given correctly, which we conclude it to be, as it does not end with a cipher, but with a 3, imperatively calls for this correction, since the proportion of the First-born to the population, as they stand in the text at present, involves the absurdity that every family on an average consisted of 42 sons! Take the tenth part of these, and the average number of sons in each family (4.2) is reduced to reasonable proportions.

3. The number of male Levites "from a month old and upward" is stated to be 22,000 (Numb. iii. 39); a number secured from error in transcription by its being brought into close connexion with the number of the First-born, 22,273 (ver. 46), for whom they were substituted. This number accordingly tallies correctly with the numbers of the other tribes when reduced by striking off the cipher, while it is utterly at variance with them as they stand in the present text. Thus, supposing the males "able to go forth to war" to form one-third of the whole males, the 22,000 male Levites would be 380 fewer than the males of the tribe of Judah (22,380), and 3,190 more than those of Dan (18,810).

At this rate, which it will be observed is considerably higher than that usually assumed, the total number of Israelites, male and female (including 44,000 Levites), would amount only to 406,130, which is 37,744 less than the population of Liverpool, and about half the scanty population of Palestine at the present day, when panthers and other wild beasts abound.

If it be asked, how could an error of such magnitude have crept in? it is not difficult to find an answer. If the Hebrews, like other Oriental nations, anciently employed letters to express numbers, as is generally supposed, the units and tens up to a hundred would all but exhaust their 22 letters, and every additional decimal place would be expressed most probably by small marks attached to the letters. How readily might a misunderstanding of these by the copyists who first transcribed them into words at full length as they are at present found in the text, have originated the error! The same remark would apply, should the Hebrews have been in the habit of using the *abacus*, or Chinese *su-an-pan* (which was in common

use all over the East) in their calculations, and in the original copies of the Pentateuch have expressed the larger numbers by a rude delineation of the lines and balls of the *abacus*. Thus, supposing the number to be expressed had been that of the tribe of Ephraim, 4,050, how easily might what was intended to represent the *framework* of the *abacus* have been mistaken for an additional line, and thus the number have been read, as in the present Hebrew text, 40,500!

It is a strong confirmation of the justness of the explanation now offered, that the very same correction will rectify the extravagantly large numbers now found in the records of various Eastern nations. The author of 'Scripture Illustrated by Natural Science' remarks: "Sir William Jones has instituted a laborious calculation of Hindoo chronology to show that so long lives could not possibly follow in succession, as the Puranas affirm. We took the trouble of reducing the numbers to figures, and observing that they ended with ciphers, we cut off the ciphers from them: the result was a coincidence with the numbers Sir William had inferred by reasoning. An instance or two may be agreeable. Page 126: 'Asiatic Researches' Calcutta edit., 'VAIVASWATA (that is, Noah) reigned 3,892,000 years ago.' Cut off the three ciphers, it makes 3,892; which, that it is nearly the number is evident from a remark, p. 132: 'The hypothesis that government was first established, laws enacted, and agriculture encouraged in India by RAMA about 3,800 years ago, agrees with the received account of Noah's death, and the previous settlement of his immediate descendants.' 3,892 is sufficiently near to 3,800. Page 134: 'The reigns of these princes are supposed to have lasted 864,000 years; a supposition evidently against nature, the uniform course of which allows only a period of 570.' Cut off the ciphers; 864 is sufficiently near to 870."

"The same principle has been applied to Herodotus, and the same must be done with Diodorus Siculus, who tells us (Lib. I. cap. 3, sec. 2), 'The remainder of 15,000 years has been filled by Egyptian kings, in number 470': but in cap. 4, 'The priests say their books mention 47 tombs of kings.' How is this? Each king is supposed to have had his tomb; 47 tombs to 470 kings! Correct this by cutting off the cipher from the larger number. The 15,000 years requires a similar diminution to 1,500. Compare Lib. II. cap. 21, 'The Chaldeans say they began their celestial observations 47,000 years before Alexander,' with the Egyptian account in Lib. I. cap. 21, sec. 2, 'Egypt was governed by native kings 4,700 years.' This being the same space of time referred to by both nations, the lesser number must correct the greater, by cutting off two ciphers, which will make them agree: Chaldea being more easterly was settled earlier than Egypt. 4,730 is sufficiently near to 4,700."

This occurrence of similar errors in the Hindoo, Egyptian and Chaldean annals, all of which are reduced to correctness by cutting off the ciphers at the end, points to one common source of error. In all the instances probably the numbers as originally written were correct, and became corrupted only in the course of transcription by copyists. That such an error as we have supposed in the transcription of the numbers of the Exodus should have been perpetuated, and escaped the notice of subsequent copyists, need create no surprise when we recollect how vague and indefinite were the ideas entertained in primitive times (and even in the present by the generality of mankind) with regard to all *large* numbers connected with statistics and chronology. This should make us slow in any instance of ancient records (except perhaps in the case of several ciphers being added) to ascribe the multiplication of the numbers to *wily* and *conscious* exaggeration.

All these considerations thus combine in leading us to seek the source of the error in the inadvertent addition of a cipher to the numerals originally in the text: and the prevalence of the same error throughout all the subsequent books of the Old Testament, which Bishop Colenso urges against the hypothesis of the mistake being traceable to the Hebrew notation, on the ground that it

would be "an idle or rather sinful paltering with the truth to attempt to explain away so many cases of this kind by supposing on every such occasion an error of a scribe," turns into a strong argument in favour of the justness of the explanation proposed, since the same cause of error (e. g., mistaking the marks over the letters indicative of tens of thousands) would tend in every case of large numbers to lead to the same results.

JOHN FORBES.

HAMILTONIAN LOGIC.

December 15, 1862.

I regret that any word of mine should have given offence to Prof. De Morgan; but I must at the same time point out to him that all I have said, including the expression of which he complains, arose naturally out of the argument, and is strictly connected with the points in debate. He has, in reply, descended to mere personalities that are, it need scarcely be added, wholly irrelevant. Allow me to say that I have too sincere a respect for Prof. De Morgan to encourage him to pursue a course so derogatory to himself and so unworthy of the subject. I shall accordingly have nothing more to say until he enables me to return to the real questions at issue by the publication of his Cambridge paper. I will then endeavour to complete the detailed refutation of his charges I have promised to give, and the first part of which has already appeared in your columns.

THOS. S. BAYNES.

THE INSCRIPTIONS AT BAALBEK.

December, 1862.

EVERY archaeologist who has read the second part of vol. vii. of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature* will feel grateful for the learning and research shown by Mr. Hogg in his paper 'On Baalbek, its Name and Principal Inscriptions'; but as all the copies taken of the well-known dedications on two of the pedestals of the faade do not exactly agree, I take the liberty of subjoining those I made of them in the spring of 1844.

Having vainly endeavoured to read them by means of a telescope, I caused myself to be let down by a rope from the wall,† and was thus enabled to ascertain some letters of which I was doubtful; and though unsuccessful in deciphering the whole, I have sufficiently cleared up the principal question, respecting the decoration of the capitals of the two columns, on whose bases the inscriptions are carved. In the copies given by Mr. Hogg from Kraft, one inscription reads thus:—

M agnis Dii Heli o upolitanis pro Salute
D omini Antonini Pii Aug usi et Julie Aug usata Matris
D omni Nostri Castrorum Senatus D omini Antonini
Capita columnarum dum aere auro in flatu
regum devota.

The other:—

M agnis Dii Heli o upolitanis
Autoris D omini Antonini Pii Felicis Aug usi et
Julie Aug usata Matris D omni Nostri Castrorum
Se natu Antonini capita columnarum dum aere auro in flatu
(nunni bus pecunia sua fieri curavit).

According to Wood (in 1751)—the abbreviations being filled up as given by Dr. Robinson—one is:—

M agnis Dii Heliopolitanis pro Salute
Antonini Pii Felicis Augusti et Julie Auguste Matris
Domini Nostri Castrorum Senatus D omni
... columnarum dum erant in muro i luminata sua
pecunia ex voto libenti animo olivit.

The other:—

M agnis Dii Heliopolitanis . . .
... oris Domini Nostri Antonini Pii Felicis Augusti et
Julie Auguste Matris D omni Nostri Castrorum . . .
... ntoniane capita columnarum dum erant in muro
i luminata sua pecunia ex voto libens merito s olivit.

But, according to my own copy, one inscription is:—

M agnis Dii Heliopolitanis . . .
... oris Domini Nostri Antonini Pii Felicis Augusti et
Julie Auguste Matris D omni Nostri Castrorum . . .

... ntoniane capita columnarum dum aere auro in flatu
sua pecunia ex voto libens merito s olivit.

† It is not so low a wall as represented by Wood, in his Plate IV., nor are the inscriptions on the two *end* pedestals. In both these statements I am confirmed by the opinion and a drawing of Mr. David Roberts.

And that on the northern pedestal:—

Magnis Diis Heliupolitanis . . .
uritoris (?) Domini Nostri Antonini Pil Felicis
Aug(usti) et Julie Aug(usti) Matris Domini Nostri
Castorum Sena(tus) Patris . . .
(Antoniniana(e) capita columnarum duas aero(a au)ro
inluminata sū pecunia ex voto l. m. s.).

From which it is evident† that the two capitals of the columns here mentioned were of bronze gilt, put up at the expense of an individual whose name occurs in the first of the two lines, though now scarcely legible. The inscriptions are each in two lines, prefaced by a dedicatory formula "To the Great Gods of Heliopolis, for the welfare"; and from the expression that follows "of our Lord Antoninus," it is evident that they were put up in honour of Caracalla, after the death of his brother Geta; the usual formula during his lifetime being DD.NN.—"dominorum nostrorum."

With regard to the name of the individual, it seems to read *Aur. Antoninus* [a doubtful name], or *Aur. (or Auf.) Ant. Longinus*, the next word being illegible; and though the sentence "dua aera auro inluminata" might be read "dua aera muro inluminata," the sense confirms the accuracy of the former, and leaves no doubt respecting the manner in which those capitals were decorated. If the capitals themselves are no longer in existence, it can excite no surprise, as the Saracens doubtless found a more useful employment for such objects of metal than building them into the wall with the stone fragments they used so freely in strengthening their defences on this side of the building; and the pedestals are the only portions of the columns, throughout the façade, remaining in their original position. And when Mr. Hogg observes (page 287) that no travellers "have attempted to trace any vestiges of gilding upon the Corinthian capitals themselves of the columns still remaining in the Great Temple," and concludes that "this fact would evidently negative" the reading "that the capitals of the portico had been gilt," he will excuse me if I do not perceive the force of his objection. Even the remaining ten capitals of the columns in this portico may not have been of bronze gilt, but this would not negative the assertion of the inscriptions, that two were so ornamented; and we have instances of single shafts of granite, or of other materials, in buildings where the rest of the columns are of ordinary stone.

This façade once consisted of the open colonnade of a portico, to which you ascended by a broad flight of steps, long since removed; and flush with the line of this colonnade were the two quadrangular wings, which still form each end of the façade; ornamented with pilasters, whose Corinthian capitals proclaim that the twelve columns in the centre belonged to the same order. The present wall, which has been substituted for the open colonnade, is said to be of Turkish times, and therefore of later date than the rest of the defences added by the Saracens, who converted the whole of the sacred inclosure into a keep or citadel; and the records of these repairs and additional works are notified by several Arabic inscriptions on the walls of the sacred inclosure, as well as on those of the town—presenting the names of the Sultans in whose reigns they were put up, and who were principally of the Eyoobite and Baharite dynasties, which reigned in Egypt, and had possession of Syria, during the Crusades.

At the corner near a tower, south-west of the lesser temple, is a fallen block, bearing apparently the name of the Melek el Ashraf Salāh e'de'en Khaleel (1290 A.D.) and of his predecessor, El Munsoor (Kalaón); and the tower itself has one inscription with the date of 611 A.H. (1215 A.D.), put up during the reign of the Melek el Aadel, brother of Yusef Salāh e'de'en (Saladin),‡ and another below it of 676 A.H. (1278 A.D.), in the reign of the Melek el Aadel Bedr e'de'en Salānīsh, the last of the Eyoobite Sultans, which mentions the

opening, or renewal, of the "Handek," or ditch, round the works. On another tower, added at the N.-W. corner of this western wall, above the three great stones (which gave the name *trilithon* to the ruins of Baalbek), is an inscription of the same Melek el Aadel Salānīsh, with the date 676 (?) (1278 A.D.). Over the gate, on the S.-W. side of the town, an inscription bears the date 641 A.H. (1244 A.D.), of the time of the Melek e'Salāh Eyoob; and another over a small doorway on the southern wall of the sacred inclosure, to the east of the lesser temple, appears to have the date 740 A.H. (1340 A.D.). In the court of a ruined mosque in the old town is an inscription with the name Melek e'Salāh (Eyoob), and the date 636 or 638 A.H. (1239 A.D.); another on the same wall has the date 897 A.H. (1492 A.D.), which, therefore, belongs to the reign of Kaitbay; and in a third may be read a date apparently 891 A.H. (1487 A.D.); but the minaret bears the name of an earlier king, probably the Melek e'Salāh Ismael, who "ordered its erection."

The so-called Tomb of Saladin, outside the north-west angle of the town wall, is merely the last resting-place of a Moslem sheikh; and though I could not ascertain the exact date in the inscription over its door, we may feel certain that it is not the tomb of the great Eyoobite Soltan, and that his name has been ascribed to it, from the remarkable and well-built Roman gate of the old town near which it stands being called *Bab e Salat* in, "the gate of the Kings."

Baalbek was first captured by the Saracens in 635 A.D.; but I could find no names of the early Caliphs on its walls. William of Tyre says, that in 1177 A.D. the Franks under the Count of Tripoli made an incursion into the plain of the Bekaa, and went on to Baalbek, which he mistakes for Palmyra; and in 1202 it was ruined by the great earthquake which did so much damage to Tyre and Acre and other places. The effects of it are clearly demonstrated by the ruinous state of the temples, increased by later depredations of the Turks. The names of the Kings I before mentioned claim unusual interest from being connected with the history of the Crusades; as may be seen by comparing the dates with the following outline of events about that period. In the reign of the famous Salāh e'de'en (Saladin), the third Crusade took place under Richard Cœur de Lion, Frederic the First (Barbarossa) and Philippe-Auguste. His eldest son, the Melek Afdal, succeeded him in Syria, but was supplanted by his younger brother, at whose death (1200 A.D.) his uncle, Melek el Aadel, usurped the throne, and continued to hold the same conspicuous position in the wars with the Crusaders as during the lifetime of his brother; when he received from our Richard the offer of his sister's hand in marriage, and the renown of his martial deeds more than once excited the jealousy of Saladin. But a short time after his accession to the throne he was destined to suffer defeat and mortification at the hands of the Christians; Damietta was besieged, and grief at this disaster caused his death, he being then in Syria (1218 A.D.). On the capture of Damietta, the Crusaders advanced towards Cairo; but becoming entangled on their march by the canals of the Nile, near the site of the present Mansoora, and opposed by the Melek el Kamel, they were defeated, and forced to abandon Damietta and Egypt by treaty, A.D. 1221. An alliance between El Kamel and the Emperor Frederic the Second led to the fifth Crusade, and to the restoration of Jerusalem to the Franks, together with Bethlehem, Nazareth, Tyre and Sidon, A.D. 1238; but the year following (1239), when the inscription bearing the name of the Melek e'Salāh Eyoob was put up, witnessed the accession of this noted founder of the Baharite Dynasty, in whose reign the sixth Crusade took place; when Louis the Ninth landed in Egypt and took Damietta (A.D. 1249). A similar misfortune attended the Crusaders on this as on the previous invasion of Egypt; and at a short distance from Mansoora the Franks were defeated and Louis the Ninth was taken prisoner. The next date (1278 A.D.) was followed by a year of great disasters to the Crusaders in Syria; and in 1290, when the Melek el Ashraf Salāh e'de'en Khaleel

set up the inscription (now fallen) near the lesser temple at Baalbek, Acre was taken from the Crusaders. This led to the cession of Tyre, and the few other cities they possessed in Syria; and in the reign of his second son they were forced to abandon the country altogether. The latest inscription (1492 A.D.) is coeval with the expulsion of the Moors from Spain.

Among the Latin inscriptions over the doorways of the arched vaults beneath the platform of the great court of the sacred inclosure, given by Mr. Hogg from M. De Saucy, is one "Divis. Moso," which I read "Divis. Mosc.," and this is confirmed by another I there copied, "Divis. Mosc.," accompanied by a figure of Hercules, bearing his club and the lion's skin—probably the emblem of the corps (or "divisio") to which this portion of the building was assigned.

It has been observed that no image of Baal has been discovered at Heliopolis; and it is remarkable that few statues, either large or small, have there been met with: I therefore considered myself fortunate in purchasing one from the Bishop of Baalbek, which had been found there a short time before my visit. It is a nude figure in bronze, of small size, under seven inches in height, but of excellent workmanship, representing Jupiter, or a Roman emperor with the attributes of that god, crowned with a wreath and wearing sandals, and is probably of the age of the Antonines.

In the *lacunaria* of the ceilings in the peristyle of the lesser temple are many busts, mostly of deities: one of Jupiter-Serapis; another crowned with a nimbus or disk, and having two small horns rising from the forehead (perhaps a form of Astarte); and another, the Maternal Principle holding a child to her breast; though I observed no one corresponding to the figure of Jove or the Sun, mentioned by Macrobius (Saturn. i. 30). But a description of Baalbek and its temples would extend my remarks beyond their proper limits, intending, as I did, to confine them to the principal inscriptions; and I will only add, that another instance of the word "bek" used for "city" is found in the name of Atarbechis, "the City of Athor," the Egyptian Venus (Herodot. ii. 41).

GARDNER WILKINSON.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We are glad to hear that Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition, 1862, have resolved *not* to hold the proposed public State Ceremonial in January. The coldness of the weather are the sufficient reasons for this resolution, which has already received the warm approval of the Prince of Wales and the great functionaries, and will undoubtedly, on being made known, receive that of the public.

The Westminster boys have now given up Plautus for Terence, returning to their ancient loves with apparent glee and zest. This December they have given the 'Andria,' perhaps meaning to take the five plays in successive years. The good old jokes, the well-worn characters—the tricks of Davis, the passion of Pamphilus, the fine sentiment of Sosia, and the physical prowess of Dromo—have been relished by three eager and brilliant audiences squeezed into the dear old dormitory. The parts were cast as follows:—Simo, N. W. T. Bosanquet; Sosia, A. F. M. Downie; Davis, G. T. M. O'Brien; Mysis, J. M. Yates; Pamphilus, W. G. F. Philimore; Charinus, A. Stewart; Byrrhia, R. Egerton; Lesbia, A. H. Winter; Chremes, C. J. H. Chepman; Crito, F. T. Bonney; Dromo, G. H. Pember. Many of the young actors played their parts remarkably well. The last performance was on Thursday, on which day the school broke up for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Thomas Wright has printed a tractate 'On the Influence of Medieval upon Welsh Literature,' as exemplified in the Story of the 'Cort Mantel,' in anticipation of the January number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The tale of the fairy mantle, which fits the chaste woman, but shrinks or flows out when worn by the unchaste, is known to all readers of ancient romance and poetry, particularly in connexion with King Arthur and his Knights. With much

† Since writing the above, Mr. David Roberts has kindly sent me a copy of the second inscription, made by an American clergyman, who reads the first word in the first line "acioris"; and in the second line, "... minianai capita e... minarum dua al...ro." &c.

‡ I have heard of an inscription with the name of Saladin in one of the staircases (at the N.-E. corner) of the lesser temple.

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learning and ingenuity, Mr. Wright has followed this legend from the Court of Arthur and Guinevere, in which we best know it, through various medieval forms, in English, French and Welsh. Ascending the stream, he traces it to Constantinople, and derives it from the period of the Lower Greek Empire. That female life was highly corrupt under the Greek Court, no one doubts, and means for the detection of infidelity are always the growth of a time of feminine frailty. Under the Emperor Justinian, a fellow named Andreas went about with a dog which, he said, would point out unchaste wives. There was a statue of Venus at Constantinople which put the guilty ones to shame. When a suspected woman was brought before the statue, her robes were watched: if she were innocent, her clothes remained unruled; if guilty, they shrank up and exposed her person. The immorality of a sister-in-law of Justin the Second is said to have been publicly exposed in this manner by the statue; and in revenge for this public shame, the lady caused the statue to be broken into fragments. Mr. Wright is of opinion that this Greek Venus is the original of the famous legend which disturbed the feast of the Pentecost in King Arthur's Court. It is very likely. Does the legend exist in any Arabian or Turkish form?

Mr. Collier has produced three more of his 'Illustrations of Early English Popular Literature': 'The Metamorphosis of Tobacco,' 1602; 'The most Horrible and Tragical Murther of the Right Honorable the Virtuous and Valerous Gentleman, John Lord Brough, of Castell Connell committed by Arnold Cosby,' 1591; and 'A Newe Enterlude of Godly Queene Hester,' 1561. The pieces are curious in many ways, and are very well printed and annotated.

To our remark on the story of Lord Kingsland and the pronunciation of the word "sandwich," Mr. Hitchcock, who communicated the story to Sir Bernard Burke, answers by the special plea of our reviewer being an Englishman; to which we must, on his behalf, reply by a confession of guilt. Mr. Hitchcock has a right to explain, and his answer to our doubt must stand for what it is worth:—

"Dublin, Dec. 16, 1862.

"The reviewer of Sir Bernard Burke's 'Vicissitudes of Families' says that in the anecdote regarding Lord Kingsland, which I communicate to the work, it is easy to discern the fabrication of a goodnatured friend, for of all words in the English language 'sandwiches' is one of the two dozen which the ex-waiter would have learnt to pronounce from tavern customers. From this I discern that the reviewer is an Englishman, and not to our 'manner born.' Otherwise, he would have known that the illiterate in this country always call the word 'selvedges,' and, moreover, that at the distant period when my Lord was an undergraduate in the waiter school (for he never took his full degree) such delicacies as 'sandwiches' were little known and seldom, if ever, called for at Irish taverns, the taste of the customers being then of a more substantial character. Therefore, my Lord was not likely to learn the correct pronunciation at the tavern. The fact is, that to this day, when sandwiches are in common use in families as well as in taverns, the servants almost invariably call them 'selvedges.'

"I am, &c., R. HITCHCOCK."

Messrs. Blackwood & Sons have published a new edition of their 'School Atlas of General and Descriptive Geography,' by Mr. A. K. Johnston. The maps are beautifully drawn and carefully coloured; but the information is not exactly brought down to the latest times. In Italy the Papal States still stretch to Arcoli and Rimini. The United States of America are still apparently unbroken. The railways also require to be carefully examined, especially the Italian lines. Mr. Johnston makes a line from Bologna to Florence which does not exist; and suppresses the line which is now open from Bologna to the Adriatic. His Roman railway stops at Albano, though it is completed as far as Naples. His Neapolitan trains only run to Capua. The important direct line from Piacenza to Milan is omitted from the map.

This note on Mr. Roundabout and the story of the Vengeur needs no introduction:—"In a paragraph inserted in the *Athenæum* of the 13th inst., Mr. 'Roundabout' is assumed to be ignorant of the facts connected with the victory gained over the Vengeur by an English vessel on the 1st of June, 1794, on the ground that Master Eustace of St. Pierre represents the French ship as 'going down with all on board of her to the cry of *Vive la République!*'—the real fact being that 'the Vengeur simply sank abandoned, having struck her colours, while her captain and crew were sheltered on board the Culloden and Alfred.' Furthermore, as 'Mr. 'Roundabout'' promises ere long to reprint his papers, the author of the paragraph in question advises the *Addison* (and much more) of our own generation to look into Mr. Carlyle's works for 'the means of correcting his mistake.' Turning to the 'Roundabout Papers,' I find Mr. 'Roundabout' correcting Master Eustace's mistake in the following terms: 'Sir,' said I, looking with amazement at the old gentleman, 'surely, surely there is some mistake in your statement. Permit me to observe that the action of the 1st of June took place five hundred years after your time, and—' Upon this Master Eustace interrupts Mr. 'Roundabout.' 'Perhaps I am confusing my dates,' said the old gentleman, with a faint blush. 'You say I am mixing up the transactions of my time on earth with the story of my successors.'—Mr. 'Roundabout' had said nothing of the sort, but is too polite to push the point further, and poor Master Eustace proceeds to retail another cock-and-bull story. Surely it is quite clear that Mr. 'Roundabout' when writing his paper was acquainted with the true version of the Vengeur narrative. Doubtless, Master Eustace heard the French version of the story in Hades from M. Barrère himself, who was, as your Correspondent states, 'the author of this French fib; a gentleman who thought it his duty to lie for his country,' not only abroad, but at home."

Mr. Boucicault has addressed another letter to the journals concerning the erection of new theatres in London. Acknowledging the many offers of money received for carrying forward such an experiment, he states that before accepting them he considered it more prudent to complete first a model as far as possible at Astley's, which might afterwards be improved. He has not been able to do yet all he would on the old site and with the old building, but he has done much. He has re-constructed the auditorium, altered the stage-machinery, corrected the lines of sight, given a new acoustic form to the proscenium, and superseded the old method of lighting. But wider entrances from the street, he adds, are highly desirable; and he has acquired six houses occupying the corner facing on Westminster Bridge: on which corner he purposes, next Christmas, to form a wide and handsome entrance to the theatre, opening into an ante-chamber or hall large enough to contain 1,500 people, thus affording the audience shelter from the weather while waiting for the opening of the doors or waiting for conveyances at the end of the performance. On the subject of ventilation Mr. Boucicault makes some practical remarks: "Underneath the entire floor of the pit should be constructed a chamber lined and floored with galvanized iron, to keep out the damp. This chamber is in connexion with the roof by means of four large air-shafts and four open fireplaces, with their respective flues. The flooring of the pit forming the ceiling of this chamber is laid with open joints, thus admitting either cool or warm air, as the chamber below is heated by the fires or cooled through the air-shafts. The wide extent over which the cool or warm air is thus admitted precludes all possibility of draught, and the process in either case is insensible. The economy introduced by new machinery into the expenses of working the stage will enable the public to reap an immediate and sensible benefit in the form of reduction of the prices to 30 per cent. below the tariff. On this very reduced scale, a manager, if only moderately successful, may realize 20,000/- a year clear profit." Should the model theatre thus constructed meet with approval, Mr. Boucicault is prepared also to build in a central spot at

the West-end a new theatre containing the improvements specified, some of which only have been carried out in his present venture.

The *Société des Gens de Lettres* of Paris has elected into its body Mr. William L. Hughes, the translator of Poe and other English writers into French. Mr. Hughes is the first Englishman who has been made a member of that Society.

Mr. Edmund Routledge wishes to state that the description of a cheap diet given in his book 'Hodge-Podge,' under the head of "Living upon Small Means," is not copied from *Nicholas Nickleby*. We take the opportunity of this reference to say that our copy of 'Every Boy's Annual' (not Manual), edited by the same gentleman, has passed into the hands of two grave critics of eleven and fourteen, who report competently and respectively that it is "jolly" and "stunning."

We hear that a practical application is likely to be made of the beautiful results of spectrum analysis in an important department of our national manufactures, that is, in the casting of steel. In the new process of melting the metal, it is important to know the exact moment at which to shut down the cover of the furnace; time must be allowed for the escape of the gaseous products which are injurious to the steel, but if that time be prolonged an injurious effect of another kind is produced. To meet this contingency it has been proposed to test the gases as they fly off by means of the spectroscope; and as soon as the particular colour is observed peculiar to the gas which begins to escape at the moment the molten metal is in proper condition, the manufacturer will then have an infallible sign of the proper moment for closing the furnace. It is impossible not to wish success to this ingenious application of a philosophical experiment to practical uses in the wholesale preparation of the material of hardware.

The late Oxford Convocation has empowered the Vice Chancellor to make certain alterations in the Ashmolean Museum which will greatly increase the usefulness of that institution. The basement story of the edifice is to be converted into a room to receive the Arundelian Marbles; the ground-floor will contain an archaeological museum, and the first-floor serve as a writing-school, with a private room for the use of the examiners.

Among the strange proposals with respect to erecting memorials to the Prince Consort is one which seems to have found some favour at Glasgow. Messrs. A. & G. Thompson desire to erect a "building on the model of the Temple of Theseus, Athens, which should contain a statue of the Prince."

Mr. Bennett has published one of the few illustrated Christmas books of the season in the form of Scott's 'Lady of the Lake,' illustrated by photographs from those localities to which the strong local colouring of the author has given new memories. It is one of the strangest things in the history of modern literature that men point out to visitors the sites of incidents in this poem as though it were a record of actual facts. This is a greater honour to the poet than would have been to Moore the singing of 'Lalla Rookh' verses in the streets of Ispahan. The idea of so illustrating 'The Lady of the Lake' is an excellent one. The photographs show many a lovely scene; among them Loch Achray and Benvenue, Loch Katrine, Bealnam-Bo, the Trosachs, Benledi, &c. As a gift-book so far this should be acceptable, none the less because it contains not a syllable of introductory matter explaining the publisher's intentions, virtues, or what not. We think it is a blunder, to say the least, to omit Scott's notes to his own poem, as has been done here; some persons consider these the most valuable portions of the work, and all agree that they are delightful to read.

Messrs. Griffin, Bohn & Co. have published 'Golden Leaves from the Works of the Painters and Poets,' edited by Mr. Robert Bell. The specimens are arranged in chronological order, and illustrated by fairly-executed engravings from drawings by many artists, the best of whom are Stothard, Newton, Danby, Leslie and Turner. The mass of the illustrations is by inferior hands; but it is

needless to say how charming are many of the above have given. The selection of verses seems to have been made with questionable discrimination, —for we find Messrs. Browning, Landor, Longfellow, Poe, and Barham omitted from a scheme of poems so comprehensive as to admit Mesdames Tighe, Norton and Hannah More,—C. Cockburn's frigid little moralities, half-a-dozen Laureatlets of the day, not forgetting Mr. Robert Bell. Let us not, however, forget to point out that there is no want of liberality in other incidents of selection. We may thank Mr. Robert Bell for not forgetting the noble verses of that late-found asteroid of the Elizabethan system, Thomas Lovell Beddoes, the strength of A. H. Clough, though using a bad example; the grace of Jane Elliot; and Mr. M. Arnold's "Marsyas." It is our good fortune to be acquainted with almost every example this book contains except the last, to which, as the public may be in like position, we will give a few words. This is by Mr. Robert Bell, and named "The Messenger Dove." It relates the adjuration of a young lady to her "dove" that it will fight with a certain ring where "my falconer is to be seen; and do not forget that his plume is jet, and his gear of the forest green." Enjoined that "its path of light like the course of the comets be," this extraordinary bird goes "as the flashes do, when the clouds in heaven meet," and "on, on he flew, the elements through of cold and of sunshine, nor felt the blast on his wings as he passed, nor the scorch of the burning line." The above-mentioned ring had been providentially placed under the post-bird's wing, with what wisdom these verses show:—

And on he flew, and well he knew
Where his resting-place should be;
Though the earth to him was far and dim,
Yet the forest was plain to see.

The bird goes on,

And a hawk flew by; but he carefully
Avoided the bird of prey—
And he fluttered his wing, that the sunbright ring
Might scare him with its ray.

The catastrophe is terrible—

And the hawk's wild scream, as the sudden gleam
Flashed on his dazzled sight,
Was like the cry of agony
From a wreck on a starless night.

It is not needful to point out the beauties of thought, fancy and expression in the above.

A notice has appeared in a foreign journal of certain very remarkable magnetic phenomena which were observed in Russia. It appears that while making a survey with pendulum experiments in the neighbourhood of Moscow, the officers employed were surprised by finding a marked inclination of the pendulum towards the city. With a view to obtain data for comparison, the observation was repeated at another station some miles distant, and afterwards at others, until an entire sweep had been made round the region, as it may be called, of the ancient capital of Muscovy. But in every instance the result was the same—an attraction, so to speak, of the pendulum towards the city as to a focus. This result is so anomalous that mathematicians are at a loss to account for it; and it is partly in the hope of eliciting further information that we publish these particulars. We should like to know at what distance from Moscow the observations were made. Geologists might then be questioned as to the nature of the strata within the circum-perambulated area. Meanwhile this focal attraction remains a very curious subject of speculation.

Geographers and traders have long been desirous of more knowledge about the river Amur, and the little-travelled though great country through which it flows. In so far as the Russian language avails, this information is now published, in a handsome quarto volume, accompanied by a large atlas of thirty-seven sheets, comprising maps, landscapes, and illustrations of natural history and ethnology, which convey a clear impression of the actual scenes, circumstances and objects. The author is Mr. Richard de Maack, an officer in the Imperial service, who undertook the exploration in 1855, by direction of the Siberian branch of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. The success with which he accomplished the arduous task has, we

observe, gained for him the title Amurski, as a suffix to his name. The book contains so much information about the Ussuri, the most important tributary of the Amur, that it is to be wished some publisher may be found to bring out a translation either in French or English. For the present it remains a sealed book, except to the linguists of the few leading scientific societies to whom it has been presented.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES BY THE MEMBERS, NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. JOS. J. JENKINS, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION, 120, Pall Mall.—THE TENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES by living British Artists, is now OPEN daily from 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

MR. JOHN LEECH'S GALLERY OF SKETCHES IN OIL, from Subjects in *Punch*, with several New Pictures not hitherto Exhibited, is OPEN every day from 10 till dusk, illuminated with Gas, at the AUCTION MART (near the Bank).—Admission, One Shilling.

THE GEORGE CRUIKSHANK GALLERY.—NOW ON VIEW, in the PICTURE GALLERY, EXETER HALL, a Selection of SEVERAL HUNDRED PROOF ETCHINGS, SIXTY-FIVE of which are new, and of a size of Five Years, from the WORKS of GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, together with his latest and greatest work, THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS. Open daily, from Ten to Five o'clock.—Admission, One Shilling; from Half-past Seven to Half-past Nine in the Evening, Sixpence.

BEDFORD'S PHOTOGRAPHS of the EAST, taken during the Tour in which Mr. Bedford, his accompanying Mr. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Egypt, the Holy Land and Syria, Constantinople, the Mediterranean, Athens, &c. EXHIBITING by permission, and Names of Subscribers received, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, DAILY, from Ten till dusk.—Admittance, One Shilling.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS TO EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The greatest amount of sterling amusement ever offered to the Public at one time for One Shilling.—Mr. Brighton in his Comic Christmas Jokes—Mr. C. H. H. in his Comic Christmas—Mr. Barrett's Minstrels in their untrammelled Negro Entertainment—Mr. Hewson's New Musical and Pictorial Entertainment, Christmas in the Olden Time—The Celebrated Bianchi Family—Mr. J. King, the Great Equilibrist—Magic for the Million by Mr. Burmester—Optical and Microscopic—Fringe Views and Stereoscope Gallery—Colossal Diagrams of London, Lisbon and Paris. In addition to all the well-known attractions.—Admission to the whole, One Shilling.

SCIENCE

On *Matter and Ether; or, the Secret Laws of Physical Change*. By T. R. BIRKS, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

To the mathematical reader this book will present many points of interest. It is the work of a mathematician who has thought on the subject for thirty years; and the subject is one which requires all the guidance, and all the restraint, which mathematical habits can afford and impose.

We may, however, usefully say a word to the reader who is not a mathematician. The book before us is a book of *theory*—that is, a book which makes certain suppositions, and then proceeds to see whether the necessary consequences of those suppositions are such as actually take place in observed fact. This is the way in which all our knowledge of the laws of the universe has been arrived at. A notion has struck at the proper time, and on the proper mind; the consequences of that notion have been pursued and caught; and the facts of nature, as known, or as then to be further examined, have been appealed to. If the facts, or any one of them, contradict the necessary consequences of the hypothesis, the theory is overthrown, disproved. But if all the facts as yet observed be such as would happen if the theory were true, then the theory is said to be *confirmed* by the facts, and rendered highly probable, if the facts which it *explains* be many and varied. There are some, even among inquirers, who speak as if, and indeed seem to mean, that if the consequences of a theory be found in nature, the theory *must* be true: but these are no logicians.

Bacon desired that all the facts should be collected, and that no attempt should be made

to form science until this was done. He was of opinion that if people would only wait until the fact-budget was as full as it would hold, the most ordinary sagacity would put the facts together into system, as easily as a man draws a circle when he uses his compasses. Now, though the world has chosen to believe that Bacon was the leader of modern science, the world has never been able to give in to the idea that successful addition to theory is for any intelligent person who looks at a large batch of facts. One thinker, and one only that we know of, has adopted this notion. We refer to Hamilton of Edinburgh, who, finding that Bacon had promised success to ordinary minds, and seeing that the physical philosophers acknowledged Bacon as their leader, and having a very great dislike to the mathematical and physical worlds, and knowing nothing about their methods, pronounced that the physicals were all very common people, and proved it out of their own admission and Bacon's dictum.

Now the world at large, as we said before, rates physical discovery high, and by no means admits that decided success in investigation is the work of *le premier venu*, or *qui que ce soit*, or any other of the phrases which the French language possesses for special or general insignificance. The consequence is, that many aspire to discovery who, if not very ordinary persons, have nothing peculiar except perhaps their own opinion of themselves. A month rarely passes without our having to say a few words about some speculation in which, with the utmost confidence, the author proclaims his own success. Our readers hear of theories of the universe, each of which appears almost before its predecessor is forgotten. But it should be borne in mind that for each one system which finds a publisher there are scores which do not; and that a few words given to describe the last new monomania may arrest some one who is meditating a similar exposure. Not one in a hundred of speculative theories is the sole property of the person who prints it: and we believe, and now and then have reason to know, that the few words we give to a foolish speculation in print are useful to those who have got no further than pen and ink. For it is not to be assumed that all speculators are as obstinate as those who get into type, and who are, by that very circumstance, marked as the most pertinacious of their class.

A great many persons remember that things afterwards held true have met at their first appearance with dissent, irony, ridicule, opposition, and even persecution: and they remember no more than truth. They then ask why we dismiss with so little ceremony thoughts which may by-and-by receive the homage of the world. How do you know, they say, that you are not crushing—or rather trying to crush—some as yet inglorious Copernicus? Would you not look very foolish if in a few years your remarks were cited as parallels to what are now reckoned as the imbecilities of those who opposed Galileo, or Harvey, or Jenner?

Here are two questions; we answer both. To the second we reply that, in the circumstances supposed, we should look foolish indeed, if our answer to the first question did not save us. If any one whom we have dismissed with brief opposition should show us his statue in our Pantheon, we should at once turn to the early work which we—on that supposition—may be presumed to have undervalued, and should make a new examination of its contents, to see whether we could not even now justify the treatment which we formerly gave. What! When the views you opposed, perhaps with ridicule, are actually found true, have you the face to say that you would justify

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your condemnation of them? This point turns on the answer we give the first question, to which we proceed.

How do we know that we are not smothering a rising Copernicus? We answer that we do not know, if by knowledge be meant absolute, positive, demonstrative knowledge. If any of the speculators who are now in oblivion, and whose greatest reputation it has been that the journals have given them a momentary reprieve, should be able therefrom to derive comfort for themselves, or blame to us, we cheerfully tell them that we did not know they were fated to sink as we know that two and two make four. But we had extensive experience of the fact that a goose's head is not followed by a peacock's tail: and on this we were content to risk our reputation. What we mean is this:—In all the writings which met with opposition at first, and are now established in fame and honour, whether by Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, or any other, we always marked something present, and something absent. Present, accurate knowledge of, and striking reflection on, what had gone before: absent, the blowing of the author's own trumpet in the author's own cause. The great men we speak of put each his case before the world on its merits: they showed their knowledge of others by sufficient use and reference, their knowledge of themselves by modest silence on their own merits and success. When we meet with a person who brings to his subject both a competent knowledge of his predecessors and a decent ignorance of his own glory, we always look at his production with respect, and usually with profit, let him be as wrong as he may. But we never fail to be soon convinced that slight knowledge and strong confidence do not accompany any views which will demand long examination.

We make the preceding remarks at this particular time because we have before us one of the works of speculation on which, right or wrong, we look with respect. At first sight, it is alarming; its subjects are *matter* and *ether*, the very things which drive so many good souls mad in the attempt at a mixture. But Mr. Birks is profound in mathematics, had a good and full knowledge of modern physics, and has allowed twenty-eight years to pass between the arrival of the chief suggestions and the presentation of his work.

His system proceeds upon the supposition that the material universe consists of two kinds of particles, of matter and of ether. The material particles attract one another according to the Newtonian law: the particles of ether attract those of matter according to a higher law; and the particles of ether repel each other, also according to a higher law. The consequence is, that particles of matter are kept from coalescing by their tendency to revolve round each other; while each particle of matter finds its way into permanent combination with a particle of ether. This is a small basis on which to build gravitation, cohesion, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and chemical affinity; but Mr. Birks has the boldness to attempt it. His results are in some cases very difficult, and in others very happy. He would be bold who should venture, on first examination, to assert that his system cannot be, and bolder still who should at a glance adopt it. Newton, none of whose words fall to the ground, pronounced his verdict in favour of an *ether* which finds its way between the pores of bodies; and many a speculator has tried to evolve consequences from the hint. Mr. Birks is the latest, and, we doubt not, one of the best. Most of those who look forward lean strongly to the presumption that the next great advance in physical theory must take

matter and ether as its basis. When that advance shall have been made, we venture to predict that Mr. Birks will be often referred to as a pre-advocate or pre-ponent of some of the settled points.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 11.—Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—‘Observations on several Mineral Substances, including their Analysis,’ by Dr. T. L. Pipson.—‘On the Strains in the Interior of Beams,’ by G. B. Airy, Astronomer Royal.—‘Photo-chemical Researches, Part V., On the Measurement of the Chemical Action of Direct and Diffuse Sunlight,’ by R. W. Bunsen and Prof. H. E. Roscoe.—‘Researches on the Polyammonias, No. XX.,’ ‘On Paraniline,’ by Dr. Hofmann.—‘Additional Observations on the Proximate Principles of the Lichens,’ by Dr. Stenhouse.—‘Letter to Prof. Stokes, containing Observations made at Malta on a Planetary Nebula,’ by W. Lassell.

ASIATIC.—Dec. 15.—Lord Strangford, President, in the chair.—Herman Bicknell, Esq., Joseph Constantine, Esq. and S. E. B. Pusey, Esq. were elected Resident, and Dr. Bhau Daji non-Resident, Members of the Society.—Sir H. Rawlinson communicated to the Meeting the results of certain researches in the hill country north of ancient Assyria, carried on during the present year by J. Taylor, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Diyarbekr, and which are to be resumed by that gentleman next spring. In a cave, from which the principal stream of the Tigris rises a large river, two cuneiform inscriptions were discovered and casts taken by Mr. Taylor. One of these is already in London, and proves to be a record of Tiglathpileser I. The other, not yet received, is surmised to belong to Sardanapalus.—A Cast was exhibited by E. Norris, Esq., as taken by himself from a fragment of marble found some years ago in a farmyard at Cothele, in Cornwall, and containing the head, body and right arm of a king, holding a spear.—Portions of a paper were read, written by H. B. Medlicott, Esq., Professor of Geology at the Thomason College, Roorkee, and being an inquiry into the nature of the saline efflorescence known in India as ‘Reh’ and ‘Kullur,’ which is gradually invading many of the most fertile districts of Northern and Western India, changing them into sterile deserts. It consists principally of sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts), with varying proportions of common salt. Mr. Medlicott pronounces these salts (which, in small quantities, are favourable to fertility of soil) to be the result of gradual concentration by evaporation of river and canal waters, which contain them in very minute quantities, and with which the lands are either irrigated or occasionally overflowed. He suggests deep, and sometimes even surface drainage, as a remedy, that is, both as a cure and as a preventive. The subject is one of grave consideration, as connected with that of the extension of irrigation in India.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Dec. 10.—Dr. J. Lee, President, in the chair.—Mrs. Lee was elected an Associate.—Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited various antiquities lately found in Kent. They consisted of a nearly perfect Samian-ware patena with maker's name, three Upchurch vessels, an Agnus Dei, Pectoral Reliquary in silver, and the brass haft of a knife of the middle of the seventeenth century, figuring a Sportsman and his Dog.—Mr. C. H. Luxmoore exhibited a beautiful oval scent-box of cloisonné enamel work.—Mr. Baskcomb produced several antiquities found in the Old Manor House at Chisellhurst.—Mr. J. Moore exhibited some specimens of horse-furniture found at Hornden Hill.—Mr. Roberts exhibited a copy of ‘Il Decamerone of Boccaccio,’ printed at Venice, 1594, remarkable for its binding in vellum stamped with various subjects, mottoes, &c., which were described by Mr. Walter Roberts. It had belonged to a Duke of Saxony.—The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne read the concluding part of his ‘Illustrations of Domestic Manners in the Reign of Edward I.’ as shown in the Expense Roll of the Princess Elizabeth, Countess of Holland and Hereford.—The remainder of

the evening was occupied by Mr. Thomas Wright on the recent discoveries at the Cemetery of Uriconium.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Dec. 15.—A. Ashpitel, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—C. Fowler, sen., presented Five Perspective Views, and exhibited other Drawings illustrating Hungerford Market.—‘On the Inner Life and Conventual Arrangements of the Monastery of Canterbury, illustrated by numerous Plans,’ by the Rev. M. E. C. Walcott.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Dec. 9.—E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. W. H. Flower read a paper ‘On the Anatomy of *Pithecia Monachus*,’ as observed in a specimen of this rare South American monkey lately deceased in the Society's Menagerie.—Mr. A. R. Wallace exhibited some new and rare Birds collected by Mr. Allen in the Sula Islands, situate between Celebes and the Moluccas, and pointed out the characters of seven new species of birds peculiar to them.—Dr. Gray communicated a monographic essay on the known species of Emydo-saurian Reptiles or Crocodilians.—A paper was read by Mr. A. Adams, ‘On the Species of Mollusks of the Family of Muricines found in Japan.’—Mr. Buckland exhibited some preparations of the anatomy of the Porpoise, from an example recently deceased in the Society's Menagerie.—Mr. Bartlett exhibited a specimen of a Lemur living in the Society's Menagerie, which he believed to be new to science, and proposed to call it *E. leucomystax*.—A paper was read by Mr. Swinhoe, ‘On the Mammals of the Island of Formosa.’—Dr. P. E. Sclater communicated some notes on the Incubation of the Python in the Society's Gardens, and read a list of Birds to be added to the Avi Fauna of Mexico, amongst which was a new generic and specific type among the Vireonine, proposed to be called *Chlorochroa Vireonina*.—Dr. Cobbold exhibited a series of microscopic preparations of rare Entozoa, received from Prof. Leuckart, of Giessen.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—Dec. 16.—J. Crawfurd, Esq., President, in the chair.—The new Members elected were R. Holland, G. L. Hunt, W. L. Lay, Esq.; Honorary Member, Prof. Welcker, of Halle.—The papers read were, ‘On the Aborigines of Australia,’ by Mr. E. Preiss, and ‘An Account of the Mullabies inhabiting the Sharvy Hills,’ by Dr. Shortt.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 16.—J. Fowler, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Annual General Meeting.—The Report was read.—The Telford Medals were presented to Sir C. A. Hartley, Messrs. J. H. Müller, J. Paton, J. Abernethy and J. Bailey Denton; a Watt Medal to J. D'A. Samuda; a Stephenson Prize of twenty-five guineas to Sir C. A. Hartley; Miller Prizes, of fifteen guineas each, to J. H. Müller and J. Paton; Council Premiums of Books to Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E. and Messrs. J. Brunlees, H. C. Forde, C. W. Siemens, J. A. Longridge and J. Oldham; and the Manby Premium, in Books, to Sir C. A. Hartley.—The following were elected to the Council for the ensuing year:—J. Hawkshaw, President; J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory, J. R. McClean and J. S. Russell, Vice Presidents; Sir W. Armstrong, N. Beardmore, J. Cubitt, T. E. Harrison, T. Hawksley, G. W. Hemans, J. Murray, G. R. Stephenson, C. Vignoles and J. Whitworth, Members; and J. T. Leather and F. Marable, Associates.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—‘Air and Water,’ Prof. Frankland. (Juvenile Lectures.)

FINE ARTS

—
Ruined Cities within Numidian and Carthaginian Territories. By N. Davis. With Map and Illustrations. (Murray.)

We believe that Mr. Davis promised, when concluding his account of ‘Carthage and her Remains,’ to return to the country, and impart again the results of his journey. The theme is,

indeed, a captivating one. An immense territory, over which more than one wave of civilization has passed, and been obliterated by the next torrent of barbarism, has been known for centuries to contain remains of each successive step upwards or downwards of good or evil fortune. Fame said that in its recesses were remnants of older date than even the Punic times; Hope pointed to some architectural works of that great people; while the few travellers who had been enabled to speak of what they saw reported the existence of almost uncounted towns and hundreds of cities, all more or less comprising edifices of Roman date, both before and after the Christian era. Mr. Davis went about his work at Carthage with the settled conviction that almost everything he should find would be Punic, and brought to England fragments of many mosaics and several statues, to which he attributed that origin. These the English antiquaries decided, beyond question, to be of the Roman age, but of great interest for themselves. In this decision, we are glad to understand, from his silence in the present book, the author has acquiesced. He, after completing his grubbing at Carthage—for such was strictly the nature of his operations—made an excursion into the provinces, and reached Eljem, a city famous for its magnificent amphitheatre, little inferior to the Coliseum itself, and has architectural pretensions beyond those of the more celebrated structure at Ravenna. This place was again visited by him on the occasion now recorded. Respecting it he gives some interesting particulars.

Probably a little daunted by the strictures of his critics upon his former assumptions on subjects connected with archaeological science, Mr. Davis has abstained from again committing himself so freely, or even so fully, on those matters. His book is all the better for this reticence, insomuch as no opinion is better than an unsafe one. In the course of his recital many things turn up that will interest students; but the mass of the work before us is composed of an account of the incidents of the way, interspersed with not very novel sketches of Arab character, which character, be it said, does not seem to be other in the Regency of Tunis than it is in other districts inhabited by the same race. To the reader who can supply for himself the spirit of a good story which evaporates on bad telling, we may commend one or two of the native legends herein given; but no one should look to the author for a vigorously-told tale. Among the Arabs here, as elsewhere, are countless legends concerning the ruins that strew their countries. The best of those now told is 'The Bride of Cassareen,' a veritable tale of jin, hidden treasures and Arab superstitions; and another, 'The Enchanted Horse,' which has most of the last.

A question which has interested the architectural and antiquarian world of late has been the precise original nature of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, Mr. Newton's researches at that place having revived the problem of many generations of students. Mr. Davis had singular good fortune in stumbling on very many works of the character supposed to be analogous to this great one, if not originally derived from it. If he has made more elaborate drawings of these objects than appear in the lithographic illustrations to his book, the information to be obtained from them may be of service in elucidating the question. At Mokthar were two of these tombs, one of which had a pyramidal roof such as is associated with the restorations of the Carian structure, and more of the high-pointed shape preferred by Mr. Fergusson than the shallower form Messrs. Pullan and Newton affect. Another example occurred

at the neighbouring Elmedad, which seems to have resembled the last.

Jugurtha's stronghold, Thala, which Metellus took, with so great advantage to his fame and cause, has a name in history for the desperate defence it made, being ultimately burnt by the Numidians with all the treasures of their king. Mr. Davis's account of its present condition and situation coincides with that of Sallust. It was restored by the Romans, decayed again, and is recently getting a second restoration of a sort, under the hands of the Tunisians, and its present condition may be surmised from the author's statement that there was to be found there no washerwomen and but one washerman, while he had taken a five weeks' holiday. Restoration in such hands of course involved destruction of much that was old; hence the author's natural indignation. Much of this mischief seems going on throughout the Regency; the Amphitheatre at Eljem, indeed, furnishing tombs by wholesale to the wretched possessors of the soil. This destruction the author hopes he has caused to be stopped; if so, it will be well done. Massive ruins, as of fortifications, surround Thala.

Nothing of an architectural character was more common than triumphal arches along the route of Mr. Davis; one of considerable magnitude was found at Sbeitla, the ancient Suffetula, which place also contained fragments of these temples, an aqueduct, amphitheatre, a paved street and other structures. At Hydra, also, were two ruined Christian churches, built up of Pagan fragments, pointing to the latest civilized occupation of the country. A great building, measuring 178 feet by 174 feet in plan, seems to have puzzled the author as to its destination, nor does he give any description which may assist a surmise beyond the facts, that it had a beautiful Corinthian portico, a surrounding gallery 18 feet wide, and vaults beneath it.

The hospitality of the natives seems to have become a tradition, for we find Mr. Davis being continually "passed on" from one set of squatters to another, on the plea of utter poverty and inability to bear the charge of guests. No Irish pauper ever gets so many little journeys of this kind when rival parishes decline the honour of his "settlement," as did the writer. Evasions, threats, sheer force, lying and every such expedient were tried to get rid of the unwelcome Frank, who sometimes got into scrapes and great discomfort by these proceedings. Thus traversing the country he got at last to Telepte, *Toriana* of the moderns, if Mr. Davis is to be relied on for the locality he so selects. As usual, the Necropolis was the prominent field for study here. The natives showed him certain "boxes," as they styled them, which were nothing less than sarcophagi. Digging for one, he succeeded with ease, and was greatly astonished at the manner in which the body had been disposed of:—

"It appears that after the corpse had been placed in the sarcophagus, the latter was filled with a cement, of which lime was the principal ingredient. This cement had assumed a durability similar to that of the stone itself, so that it was only after a good deal of labour that we removed portions of it, and discovered the human bones imbedded in it. The sarcophagus was of a compact limestone, and was cut with great precision and neatness, but it bore no ornaments of any kind. From the natives I learnt that they often find lamps in these 'boxes,' and occasionally also coins, but I could procure none of the latter, and as the former are generally smashed in the efforts made to clear the sarcophagus, they had none to show me."

The writer's astonishment at this discovery brings us to the question of his fitness as a guide in antiquarian matters, and therefore as a traveller in a country where accomplishments

at least in that order of learning are the most important qualifications for the task of enlightening others. He ought to have known that this method of burial, so to say, was of no uncommon use amongst the Romans, if not other peoples. No further off from London than modern York is there at least half-a-dozen similar coffins, or stone sarcophagi, which have been filled with lime upon the recently-deceased body itself, and have, by the setting of the lime, thus preserved to us a perfect cast of the body of the inmate of the grave.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Royal Academy prizes have been given this year as follows:—A silver medal to Mr. Henry Thomas, for the best Drawing from the Life,—the same to Mr. Francis Holt, for the best Drawing from the Antique,—the same to Mr. Thomas Webb, for the best Perspective Drawing,—the same to Mr. George Hall, for a Specimen of Sciography.

Another example of the ignorance of people in this country on subjects connected with technical Art has been afforded by the insertion of a copy of Overbeck's picture 'Christ Healing the Sick' by way of painted-glass window in the old Abbey of Bath. Thus a picture is made to perform an office for which the artist never intended it—to which it cannot, if for that reason alone, be in any respect fitted. Can anything be more absurd than the idea of a transparent man? Yet this is exactly what the perpetrators of this blunder have produced. A stained-glass window has a function, to fill the interior of a building with gorgeously-hued light; it must never be anything like a picture, the office of which is perfectly distinct. Being a decoration, and not a picture, all its details must be treated decoratively, not pictorially, and so far conventionalized that in no way do they imitate, as a picture rightly does, the aspect of life. Otherwise we come to transparent men. Moreover, as a part of a building the windows must be treated as such, and architectonically, not historically. Messrs. Clayton & Bell, who have executed this thing, must know what is right; but they have not, it appears, been able to teach their employers. What can be more outrageous than a Gothic building with the *quasi* classicism of Overbeck in one of its windows? Suppose we put a spire on the apex of the pediment of the British Museum?

M. Ley has commenced the first picture of the series which he has been commissioned by the authorities of that city to execute of the Hôtel de Ville, Antwerp. The first will represent 'The Joyous Entry,' as it is styled, of Charles the Fifth when he came to Antwerp to swear to maintain the liberties of the place.

We should have added to our recently-given account of works in stained glass for Mr. Bodley's new church at Scarborough, by Messrs. Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co., that the west window, representing the Crucifixion, was designed by Mr. F. M. Brown; the parable of the Vineyard, for the east window, was designed by Mr. D. G. Rossetti; the last was in the International Exhibition, and received a medal for artistic qualities of colour and design.

The statue of Boissy d'Anglas has been removed from opposite the Parisian *Palais de l'Industrie* to Annonay, his native place. It is proposed to erect a statue of Germania, by Homberger, from thirty to forty feet high, on the mountain named the Little Calmit, near Ilbesheim, in the Palatinate.

The theoretic researches of M. C. Tarral in relation to the statue of the Venus of Milos, which he considers to have had in the left hand a *stele* with a bust of Mercury, have received some sort of confirmation through a terra-cotta Venus in the *Musée Napoléon III.*, where a Mercury is joined in like manner to the figure. M. Tarral finds the Venus of Milos to be composed of an extraordinary number of different pieces, that its marble is Ionian, the same as that of the Laocoön. He ascribes the Milesian Venus to Agesander, who wrought the Laocoön, an opinion in which he will obtain but few assents amongst

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the artists. The styles of the two works are so distinct, that it would require nothing less than absolute proof to convince us that one man could work in both.

The building for the Paris Permanent Universal Exhibition, which we described a few weeks since, is to have its chief entrance richly sculptured, the central surmounting group being sixteen feet high. The archivolt of the gate of egress is to be of bronze, with majolica panels. MM. Lehmann and Peignier are acting along with M. Llandier as architects. The building will be opened in August next. It has the extraordinary advantage over our International Exhibition in the recognition of its true character as a place of study, best shown by the apportionment of a special saloon, of noble proportions, to music and music only. So arranged, the roaring of rival organs will not make study hopeless in one-third of the picture galleries, as with us.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL JURORS' REPORTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE publication of the Jurors' Reports on the past Exhibition enables us to return to the Musical department, on which (as was said some time ago) it was impossible for any one, not a juror, to pass any judgment worth offering. The Report could not have been confided to better hands than those of Mr. Pole, whose notes, though we do not agree in all of his opinions, add a value to the text, as the utterances of a cultivated man who has thought out his subject for himself.

There was no foreign Organ exhibited; but in the manufacture of this magnificent instrument, England is found to have made a great stride since the year 1851. Mr. Willis is commended for his new mechanical inventions to relieve the player from the complications caused by his having to control five key-boards (why are they to be called *claviers*?). Mr. Walker gets honourable mention for the good quality of certain stops; Messrs. Forster & Andrews, again, for their mechanical contrivances. On the plan of the vast organ at St. Sulpice, just finished by MM. Cavaillé-Coll, we may speak another day; that instrument having, under their hands, assumed a place of first importance. We cannot leave this subject of the Organ without a comment on Mr. Pole's note, in which he remonstrates against equal temperament in the tuning of the instrument; forgetting that whenever the organ is used in accompaniment, the old system of frightful impurity in certain keys makes a perfect execution of much choral music impossible. Even for the composer of *solos*, it is hard to be debarréed by discreet choice from many of the varieties of effect within his reach. Too much, we suspect, has been habitually sacrificed in England (and in other branches of art besides instrument-making) to richness of single tones. Fancy an orchestra habitually out of tune in given keys, defended (on any ground) as preferable to that which commanded every one with like certainty.

Next, as to the Pianoforte. Here the house of Broadwood "bore away the bell"—that of Erard having been passed without mention, if indeed it exhibited. The great English house seems to go on literally from strength to strength in the manufacture of pianos, and Mr. Pole annotates on the necessity of this (which involves increase of expense) caused by the modern demands of the high pitch. This is illogical; seeing that orchestral pitch has not risen at the rate of the bean-stalk in the fairy tale, so as to render the addition of pound after pound of metal, season after season, an indispensable thing. Some American pianofortes are praised for their ingenious contrivances. The only one which can be here mentioned—minute specification of every reward and honour bestowed being obviously out of the question—is the Student's pianoforte, of four octaves, price eight guineas; produced by Mr. Chappell, at Mr. Hullah's suggestion.

The advance made in the manufacture of the Harmonium appears to be universal, the instrument having become not so much a fashion as a want. There is a New York Violin which appears to have

excited some attention; another proof, by the way, of American ingenuity in this branch of art, not to say manufacture. How strange would it be were the Cremona of the twentieth century to turn up in Cincinnati! Time, however, has something to say respecting the facture of violins which no contrivance can altogether supply. It is suspected, if not proved, that wood artificially seasoned, though yielding at first a semblance of the old ripe tone which a Stradivarius or Guarnerius instrument gives out, is perishable accordingly. And this may be noted, by way of comment on the remark that many of the violins of 1862, which are generally "greatly in advance of those of 1851," are wonderfully cheap, considering the fair quality of the instruments. For 14*l.* a new violin can now be produced, "which is a near approach to the old Cremona, worth twenty or thirty times that sum."

Generally speaking, the manufacture of wind-instruments, whether of brass or wood, has also made an important stride forward during the last ten years. Besides all the manifold devices and contrivances of M. Sax, especial mention is due to a transposing Clarinet. Should this be found to work well without deterioration of the instrument's tone, the benefit of such invention will be great and real. New South Wales has sent a fine and beautifully-made "Nicholson flute."

The above glances at an interesting Report give satisfactory warrant for the hope that the materials for the execution of Music are in progress of improvement, though Science may have said her last word, and though Fantasy, if not absolutely dormant, is in an exhausted and languid plight.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The Concert year is dying busily. The last *Popular Concert* (Herr Joachim's farewell) was most brilliant.—A touring party, headed by Madame Gassier, absolutely attempted three appearances (we perceive) within four-and-twenty hours; one of those eccentric phenomena which foreigners are so unable to understand, and thus logically and charitably assume the same to be an average specimen of England's musical doings and propensities.—The fashion of ballad Concerts with Harps is on the increase—a profitless imitation of the Welsh Concerts, which being genuine, had a real value and significance for every musician and connoisseur. These have none.—"The Messiah" is, as usual, being performed everywhere in London just now. Mr. Mapleson will give it at Her Majesty's Theatre on Christmas Eve.—Mr. Martin's Society seems entering the lists against the Sacred Harmonic Society by his engagements. In the programme of his performances figure the names of Mr. Santley and of Mr. Sims Reeves, both of whom seem to have ceased their "amicable relations" with the elder Society.—Mr. Haigh has been called in to sing as tenor by the latter. This is a great chance for him; and rarely, if ever, has a lovelier voice been heard than his. Till now, however, his style (implying skill, taste and study) has left much, if not everything, to be desired.—Another tale is told by these "Messiah" engagements, in which the leading *soprani* have been, and are to be, Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Rudersdorff—all foreigners (the second lady being only English by birth).—The *Metropolitan Society* gave its first Concert on Wednesday evening. The programme contained Palestrina's "Eterna Christi Munera" Mass, and a MS. Anthem, by Mr. Arthur Sullivan.—To pass into another parish of the concert world, it is worth noting among signs of the year, that Mrs. Reinagle (well remembered as Miss Orger) has been giving at Oxford Beethoven Recitals, after the fashion of those so successful in London by M. Halle.

The new *cantata*, by M. Meyer Lutz, "Hercule the Hunter," is to be given at the Crystal Palace to-day.

For her second part, Miss Anna Hiles has appeared as *Maritana* at the Royal English Opera.

Being asked on every side for the date at which "The Limited Liability Opera Company" will commence its proceedings, we may as well put the inquiry. At present it would seem as if there were not much chance of anything being done during

the next season, the theatres being all occupied. Some grand performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have been talked of, and "Les Huguenots" mentioned as the work to be attempted; but to the last rumour we cannot give credence for a moment.

The pupils of the Royal Academy of Music have been giving a concert, we perceive, at which a new composition, by Mr. Walstein, a student, was performed. They have been also presenting a testimonial to Mr. Lucas, the Principal of the Academy—a natural and graceful tribute of private personal regard to a most estimable man. But the state of the Academy was anew told by the appearance of Miss Banks in the orchestra, engaged to eke out the slender forces attainable.

Mdlle. Titiens is going to Pesth,—say the foreign journals—to sing in Italian Opera.—Mdlle. Artot has appeared with the utmost success at Vienna. The right place of this excellent artist (one of the few thoroughly accomplished singers now before the public) is London or Paris.—A posthumous opera, by Schubert, "The Twin Brothers," is to be represented at Vienna on the anniversary of the composer's birthday.—Herr Abert's "King Enzio" is to be given (if not already given) at Mannheim and Carlsruhe.

M. Gounod's "La Reine de Saba" has been successful at Brussels, and may, possibly, "run" on the Continent, where the composer's music is now looked for with avidity. That this is one of his inferior operas, however, cannot be questioned, let ever so much of its failure be ascribed to the dull improbability of the *libretto*; in Paris, to the inefficiency of the company at the Grand Opéra.

Signor Verdi is in Paris, on his way from St. Petersburg, possibly to superintend the production of his "Lombardi" at the Italian Opera there. Herr Wagner is also immediately expected in Paris.

The manager of the Grand Opéra at Paris, M. Royer, has resigned his situation. He is to be succeeded by M. Émile Perrin, till last week manager of the Opéra Comique. M. Perrin's successor is not named. It would not be easy to enter a theatre under more difficult circumstances than those in which M. Perrin will find himself,—the decay and mismanagement of the Grand Opéra having reached that point at which speedy regeneration becomes next to impossible. Ere this change took place, a Madame Talvo-Bedogni had been engaged as *prima donna* at the Grand Opéra. M. Émile Perrin had secured M. von Flotow's newest work, in two acts, "A Night of Dupes," and had accepted a three-act work, by MM. Lockroy and Cormon, set by M. Beer.

"Marinella," an opera by a young composer, Signor Sinico, whose name is new to us, has been performed at the Teatro Armonia, Trieste. The music is said to be elegant.

To the library of French musical light reading, M. Oscar Comettant adds a volume of miscellanies, "Music and Musicians" (Pagnerre), over which half an hour may be wiled away amusingly enough. These, we imagine, are collected essays and criticisms. There is small profit, however, to be gleaned from the collection. It is suspiciously full of odd stories touching the meanness of self-styled patrons of Art; the rueful shifts made by inferior instrumental teachers, some of whom, like an old paralytic pianist described, are paid for their lessons in kind; the severe instructions, almost amounting to torture, to which M. Herz, the pianist, was subjected by a father bent on making a prodigy of his boy; the freaks of M. Vivier, the horn-player, with his portmanteau full of snakes, at a frontier custom-house,—and the like. Not a few of these are, it may be repeated, suspicious. Especially is this caution required, for M. Comettant's chapter on "The Music of the Future," and Herr Wagner in Paris. His views on the main question are those which have been always advocated here; but, in proportion as they are intended to bear severely on false principles and baseless pretensions, is their proponent bound not to distort facts. This, however, has been done by M. Comettant, as when he represents Dr. Liszt, Herr Wagner and Schumann sitting in a triumvirate of conspiracy at Weimar, for the purpose of overthrowing music as at present constituted. Such a

meeting as theirs, we imagine, never took place,—if only for this good reason, that at the period when Dr. Liszt began to espouse the new doctrines, Herr Wagner was a political exile, and Schumann had withdrawn from all the concerns of real life. Imaginary conversations have no business in any sincere work on Art.

MISCELLANEA

Shelley and Tennyson.—My brother, Mr. J. H. Dixon, in his 'Remarks on French Songs,' says, "Some of the French love-songs are exceedingly beautiful." The song "Les vents bâisent les nuages" has been imitated by Shelley, but he has made a wide departure from the original. I give a more literal version:—

The clouds that rest on the mountain's breast
Are kiss'd by the viewless air;
And the western breeze kisses the trees,
And woos the flow'rets fair;
And the weeping willows are kiss'd by the billows,
And the day-star kisses the sea;
Then why not, dearest, loveliest, fairest,
Give a kiss to me?
And the bright moonbeam kisses the stream,
The hill and the peaceful vale;
And the shady bower at even's hour
Is woo'd by the nightingale;
And the rose so red on its thorny bed
Is kiss'd by the forest-bee;
Then why not, fairest, loveliest, dearest,
Give a kiss to me?

—It will be seen from the above that Mr. J. G. Grenfell is justified in treating 'Love's Philosophy' as Shelley's, though in fact it is not strictly so.

RT. WM. DIXON.

Seaton-Carew, co. Durham.

The Pope's Swiss Guard.—Mr. Trollope, in his work, 'A Lenten Journey in Umbria and the Marches,' reviewed in your number of last week, says that Perugia has got a bad name, owing to the gallant exploits of the Pope's Swiss there, enacted a year or two since, when innocent travellers were assaulted and murdered. When will writers cease from copying each other, and thereby falling into the same blunders and repeating the same calumnies? Popular prejudice, arising from ignorance, has attached to the name of Swiss the odious epithet "mercenary"; but it would be easy enough for me to show, were I not afraid of taking up too much of your space, that the Swiss who have entered foreign services have not done so from motives more mercenary than those that actuate the Englishman of the present day who takes the Queen's shilling. However, what I particularly wish to impress on Mr. Trollope and your readers is, that the Pope has no Swiss Guard at all. The 11th article of the Federal Pact, dated Sept. 12, 1848, distinctly stipulates that no military capitulations are to be entered into with foreign States, nor are these latter allowed to have recruiting agents in Switzerland. Of course, the Swiss Government cannot prevent any of its subjects from enlisting, if so disposed; and every country has its *mauvais sujets* who prefer soldiering to honest labour. For the last fourteen years the Popes have had no right to raise troops in Switzerland; but even before 1848 the Papal Guard was Swiss in name only, since it was composed principally of French, German, Polish, Hungarian and other refugees who had found an asylum in Switzerland, and had there been picked up by the Papal agents. Even before the prohibition to enlist, the enormous extension of industrial pursuits had a tendency to keep the Swiss at home; and as even under the capitulation the Pope's Swiss Guard consisted of about 130 men only, it is self-evident that during the last fourteen years the Swiss element in its composition must have been almost entirely eliminated. Hence it is unjust to give fresh currency to worn-out calumnies against those whom I call my countrymen; for I am proud to acknowledge I am a native of that country where Europe's religious and political freedom originated. C. W. H.

December 9, 1862.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—C. J. W.—M. B.—J. K.—A. V.—T. S.—T. M.—received.

** At the moment of going to press we receive a letter from Dr. Adler in reply to "Philobiblio." It must of necessity stand over for a week.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO

SCHOOL MANAGERS AND TEACHERS.

THE REVISED CODE OF EDUCATION, lately issued by the Committee of Privy Council, requires that the children of a school be grouped according to certain prescribed STANDARDS of proficiency in Reading, Writing, Dictation and Arithmetic. A New Series of Reading Books, having special reference to these requirements, is accordingly indispensable. Hence the Series—prepared by an Inspector of Schools, assisted by others experienced in the work of education—to which we now beg leave to direct the attention of Teachers and School Managers, under the title of—

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1. To furnish the means of teaching to read rapidly.
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It is manifest that these two objects naturally fit into each other, for the most interesting reading must be that whereby the child will be best induced to read and re-read, and thus to acquire facility in the art. Accordingly, from the first page of the PRIMER to the last of the SIXTH STANDARD, the books remain true to their title—that is to say, they exclude all that is not narrative—every lesson being cast in this form, if we except the poetical extracts.

In carrying out his objects, the Editor has arranged that each book or STANDARD shall consist of lessons at once easy and thoroughly consistent with progress. It will thus be evident to every Teacher, that unless he selects for his school a Standard-book containing lessons constructed on one uniform plan, the children whom he presents at the end of the year to the Inspector may be all unexpectedly rejected on some difficult passage. In the present series, it has been deemed of importance that each Standard shall contain a year's work, and no more—assuming, of course, that there shall be frequent revision. The pupil must be made sure of passing, and any arrangement of each book which fully secures this, will also secure a sure and sound progress in the art of Reading. Not only has each book been carefully measured by, and adapted to, the Standard set down in the Code, but the graduation of one book in relation to another has been the subject of equally careful consideration. A child who has mastered STANDARD I. will find STANDARD II. quite within reach; and so on, as he passes from one Standard to another.

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The red Hungarian wines in particular are justly celebrated, being for the most part superior to the French red wines, possessing more body and flavour, with less acidity. We are led to make these remarks in consequence of having received from Mr. Denman, of Fenchurch-street, some samples of Hungarian and Greek wines. Of the red Hungarian wines, the Ofner, at 24s. per dozen, is a good wine; but the Erlaure, at 28s., is decidedly a fine wine, both as respects strength and flavour. Of the white wines, those which pleased us most were the Badacsonyer, at 24s. per dozen, a wine of full and delicate bouquet and flavour, and the Dioszegher, at 32s. per dozen.—*Lancet*, August 16th, 1862.

* These Wines possess all the characteristics of the finer sorts of French Claret, and contain great body without their acidity. The very general approval these wines have given has elicited the following confirmation:—"The Wines of Hungary are so good as to be almost priceless."—*Times*, October 29th, 1861.

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2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
1 Mustard Spoon	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 1 10	0 12 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl.	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 2 0
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